密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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AMERICAN DIPLOMACY AND AMERICAN NEWS

THE Christian Century (Chicago), one of the leading religious journals of the United States, published the following editorial in its issue of February 4:

"However much the United States may desire to promote a policy of international goodwill in the far east, it is allowing the national intent to be largely negated by a failure to insure adequate publicity for the American point of view. *The China Press*, a daily newspaper in Shanghai edited by American journalists, has made this flaw in American policy clear. Newspapers of the orient are largely dependent for their news supply on the cable dispatches carried by the *Reuter* agency, a British concern with intimate relations with the British government. During the present critical period, when American and British policy in China has been at times divergent, this American newpaper charges that the *Reuter* agency, in reporting important speeches by President Coolidge and Secretary Kellogg, has suppressed, or at least left out, sections in which utterance was given to the liberal policy which this country meant to support in regard to China. If there is any truth in this charge—and it would hardly be made in Shanghai by a responsible paper if there were not evidence to support it—it throws a strong light on a dangerous situation. The United States is committed to a liberal policy toward China, and that policy, we are persuaded, is a reason for hope that the situation in the orient may be measurably improved. But if the United States has no speedy and effective way of getting its views before the Chinese, of what effect will its liberality be? If it is possible for the words of an American President and an American secretary of state to be kept from reaching their objects in these days of easy communication, what is the use of having a foreign policy? It is high time that congress was giving this question the serious attention it deserves.

THE failure of *Reuters* service to cover in its reports of the addresses referred to above by President Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg, the references to American policy toward China, has served to concentrate the attention of both foreigners and Chinese upon the matter of American news in China. In a letter addressed to the Editor of *The China Press* which appeared in the correspondence column of that paper on February

18, Mr. W. Turner, general manager of *Reuters* service in the Far East, disclaimed any intention of attempting to suppress the views of the American Chief Executive or the Secretary of State on the matter of American policy toward China. In the case of the President's message, Mr. Turner explained the ommission on the grounds that it was "platitudinous" and hence unimportant and in the case of the address by Kellogg, the Far Eastern manger of *Reuters* stated that the advance copies of the address of the U. S. Secretary of State which were supplied to the press in London by the American Embassy, did not contain any reference to American policy toward China. In its reply to this *The China Press* quoted the passages from both the addresses in which American policy toward China was mentioned and concluded its discussion of the subject with the following paragraph:

> "We maintain that when the President or Secretary of State of the United States has something to say about American policy toward China that it is "something to worry about" for there are vast interests at stake in this question of revising the treaties which are of vital concern to several thousands of foreigners and many millions of Chinese, and hence it is the duty of a news agency which claims to impartially cover the field, to report all of the facts which may have a bearing on China's relations with foreign nations."

AS stated in the foregoing, this controversy has served to bring up again the important, yes, vital matter of the publication of American news in China. The news situation in China is peculiar in that there is no independent Chinese news service or agency which covers the field such as the *Associated Press* in the United States, *Reuters* in the British Empire, *Havas* in France, *Kokusai* in Japan, *Tass* in Russia and so on. The bulk of the news from the outside world which is brought into China and distributed to the newspapers in China is handled by *Reuters*, the British service, which not only brings in news originating in the British Empire, but also news from other parts of Europe and from the United States. Although the management of *Reuters* undoubtedly makes a serious effort to send uncolored reports of the news from non-British countries to China, it is inevitable that mistakes should frequently occur, such as apparently happened in the cases referred to above. The personnel of the management of *Reuters* both in the head offices in London and in the various relay-stations about the world, is British and as Britons these men naturally are interested in Empire news. News reports which are sent out of the London office for publication in British possessions such as Africa, Australia, India, Straits Settlements, Honkkong and to British newspapers in China, are written from the British point of view just as American news reports are written from the American point of view and Japanese reports from the Japanese point of view.

IT is therefore obvious that if the Americans want to have their news events reported as they would like to see them in the foreign and Chinese press, they have got to do the job themselves. And this naturally leads directly to the companion problem of telegraphic communication across the Pacific, which was also referred to recently in *The China Press* to the following effect:

"That the continuance of America's growing commerce in the Pacific and the maintenance of friendly relations between the United States and the peoples of the Pacific countries, are primarily dependent upon a daily interchange of comprehensive, accurate and fair news reports, is the contention of Mr. V. S. McClatchy, former publisher of one of the most important newspapers in California and a director of the *Associated Press*, the large American news-gathering and disseminating organization.

Mr. McClatchy's statement was made in the course of an address before the Foreign Trade Club of San Francisco a few days ago on the subject of the exchange of news between America and the countries of the Far East. In explanation of the difficulties which are now preventing the interchange of "comprehensive, accurate and fair" news reports, Mr. McClatchy in part said:

"The friendly relations between America and its Asiatic neighbors can be secured only when the necessary facilities by cable or radio are available to all responsible news agencies at the low rate per word necessary to maintain independent, self-supporting reports. The United States must awaken to the fact that present communication conditions seriously handicap it in the competition for Pacific commerce. On the Atlantic our commercial and international relations with the various countries of Europe are fostered by the operation of 16 cables and many radio circuits over which any responsible news agency may secure unlimited transmission of news at the rate of seven cents a word."

"Then turning to the situation on the Pacific, Mr. McClatchy, who has studied the situation at close hand on both sides of the Pacific, explained that there is only one cable connecting the United States and Japan and China. This is the Commercial Pacific Cable which runs from San Francisco to Shanghai by way of Manila and has connections with Japan. The rate for sending news dispatches over this cable is 27 cents (gold) a word, as compared with 7 cents across the Atlantic between the United States and Europe. It was hoped for a time that relief would be provided by radio, but the Radio Corporation of America which has established communication with Japan, is also charging 27 cents (gold) a word, and according to report, is also negotiating contracts with other Pacific countries on a similar basis. The Commerical Pacific Cable Company, in addition to charging an exorbitant rate for news dispatches as compared with rates on the lines across the Atlantic, is also frequently out of order. During the trouble last May and also earlier when there was a great demand in the United States for news from China, the news dispatches sent to the American newspapers by correspondents in China over this cable were so delayed that they were of no value when received. As a result of this some of the most important American newspapers have instructed their correspondents in China to send their reports by way of Europe, even though the rates are still higher.

"In reference to the low rates for the transmission of news dispatches between Great Britain and the Far East, Mr. McClatchy explains as follows:

"Great Britain wisely provides for news communication between the home country and dominions and dependencies by very low cable rates which are to be reduced in the near future, one-third, by radio operation under postal control, the stations therefore now being erected in England, Australia and Canada. The present cable rate for news between London and Australia, 15,000 miles, is seven and a half pence (4 cents gold) a word; between Australia and New Zealand, 1,400 miles, three-fourths of a cent per word; between Australia and Canada, 6,930 miles,

three and one fourth pence (2 cents gold) per word. Compare these rates with our cable rates for news between Manila and San Francisco, 6,935 miles, 27 cents (gold) a word and between San Francisco and Honolulu, 2,100 miles, 10 cents (gold) a word (the Radio Corporation rate, San Francisco and Honolulu is now five cents). These figures show why prior to 1920 our news communication with Asia and even the Philippiness was by way of London, through British news agencies with corresponding detriment to our international and commercial interests."

"In 1920, in order to provide news communication between the United States and the Philippines, Congress gave permission for the use of the U. S. Navy Radio stations by the various established news services, the rate per word for news dispatches to be 6 cents (gold) a word. At the same time it was the intention of the U. S. Naval Radio to be used in the exchange of news between other Oriental countries and the United States, but according to Mr. McClatchy, this was blocked by the Radio Corporation of America which organization has been trying in association with the Federal Radio Corporation of California, to erect wireless stations in China, but which proposition has been blocked by Japanese opposition.

"Various proposals have been made to Congress in recent years that the United States Government should take steps to construct on its own behalf a cable across the Pacific with connections to Japan, China, Siberia and the Philippines. These proposals have always failed because private interests have been sufficiently strong to block action. This happened when the United States first came into possession of the Philippines and more recently when a proposal was made to extend the present government owned cable connecting with Alaska to the Asiatic mainland and then down the coast to Japan and China.

"In view of the importance of this question—so important that the matter of peace or war often depends upon the rapid transmission of news—it would seem that Congress finally would realize the seriousness of the situation and take steps to provide relief from the present cable monopoly which is stifling the interchange of news between America and Europe. This is a question which is of just as much interest to the people of the Far East as it is to the American people, and in connection with the agitation for better news facilities the Chinese and Japanese press undoubtedly could be of great assistance in bringing the matter to the attention of the public whose interests are involved. The construction of another cable across the Pacific would cost a considerable sum of money, but the entire cost, we imagine, probably would not exceed the expense of one day's prosecution of a war."

SHALL CHRISTIAN MISSION SCHOOLS REGISTER WITH THE PEKING GOVERNMENT?

FROM February 12 to 16 there was held at the Shanghai (Baptist) College a conference of the China Association for Christian Higher Education. This was the second session of this Conference, the first having been held two years ago in Nanking. The purpose of the conference is the enabling of instructors in Christian colleges and universities to come together to exchange experiences and attempt the correlation of their work along professional lines. The keynote of the conference just held was the fitting of mission colleges into their Chinese environment so that they may become more definitely Chinese and less apparently foreign in their inception and administration. In the light of the present-day agitation in China against "foreign imperialism" and "the foreign cultural invasion," and the attempts of the extreme radicals, both foreign and Chinese, to wreck mission educational institutions it was natural that especial attention should be paid to the subject of government registration of mission schools and colleges.

THE subject of government registration is comparatively speaking a new problem. For half a century and more there has been an interesting and significant trend educationally in China: the old educational system—if system it could be called—has been breaking up and the only real system that has existed has been that established by foreign Christian educators. Mainly by means of foreign contributions in the way of men, women, and money there have been built up in this country elementary and middle schools, college and universities which have served as a bridge between the old and the new. A very considerable number of the men and women who are distinguished as the leaders of "new China" have been prepared for service to their countrymen in these "foreign" educational institutions. From these same institutions have gone the greater number of Chinese who have studied abroad. The direct and the indirect influence of mission schools and colleges upon the China of today is, with no exaggeration, incalculable. Only within the past ten years have such non-mission colleges and universities as Southeastern and the Peking Government University in any way rivalled the older mission institutions of higher learning. In physical equipment of grounds and building, in faculty, in libraries, in standards of scholarship and of discipline it may be doubted whether they yet rival them to any notable degree. Nevertheless, in spite of odds against them such as strikes and politics among their student bodies and faculties, military interference, and non-payment of faculty salaries which has crippled them from time to time, there has been a gratifying growth of what may be called national or government colleges as contrasted with mission institutions.

FOR a variety of reasons there has during the past two years grown up a body of critics of "foreign" and mission (very often mission schools are Chinese mainly except in the field of finance) schools and colleges. The influence of the Communists and Bolshevists may be, and probably is, partly responsible for the criticism which is being levelled at mission institutions; it is becoming more and more evident, however, that such criticism is mainly the result—and a very natural result—of the growth of the nationalistic spirit in China. There is a growing self-consciousness among the Chinese people—especially those who have travelled and studied abroad or in institutions which have given them a broad outlook upon the world—which leads them to wish to develop and control their own institutions along lines which they feel are best suited for their particular country and its problems. The result of this new spirit, as it indicates itself in the field of education, is a demand that all educational institutions, whether Christian mission or otherwise private, shall be registered with the national government.

THE regulations of the Ministry of Education in Peking have until quite recently been somewhat severe, enough so to make it practically impossible for mission institutions to consider registration. During the past few months however, there has been a liberalizing of the regulations with the obvious intent of encouraging a re-consideration of the matter of registration by such institutions. The new regulations of the Peking Ministry of Education are as follows:

1. All schools and colleges established and supported by foreigners should be conducted in accordance with the standards of similar institutions established under the Government Board of Education.

2. Such schools and colleges shall indicate in the name used in each case that they are of a "private" character.

3. The President should be a Chinese. In cases where a foreigner occupies the post there should be a Chinese vice-president who can act as representative of the institution in seeking for the privilege of recognition by the Board of Education.

4. Where such schools and colleges are under the direction of a Board of Control the majority of its members should be Chinese.

5. The institution should not exist for the purpose of teaching religion.

6. The curriculum of studies should be in accordance with what is determined by the Board of Education, and religion should not be included among the compulsory subjects.

UNDER these regulations what is to be the attitude of the foreign and Chinese Christian educators as regards the registration of their schools and colleges? The difficulties are manifold and the problems involved appear almost impossible of solution. It appears fairly clear that the intent of the present Ministry of Education in Peking is friendly: the earlier regulations, which were clearly impossible for Christian educators to meet have been replaced by others which certainly are much more liberal—but which are still far from easy for missionary educators to comply with. The Ministry of Education itself is in a hard position: on the one hand are the radicals who are mightily displeased at the changed regulations and demand that much severer regulations shall be passed which will make it impossible to teach religion even in a voluntary fashion in private schools and which will therefore force mission schools and colleges to close their doors; on the other hand the Christian and liberal forces in China, which are not insignificant in influence, are begging the Ministry to go a step forward in bringing about religious freedom in the Chinese Republic so that the governing authorities of Christian schools can without injury to their consciences register their institutions with the Government and thus permit them to become an integral part of the national system of education.

THOSE attending the conference recently held in Shanghai wisely, it would appear, passed no resolution in reference to the question of government registration. The delegates present were there in an advisory and consultative capacity and not for executive or administrative action which lies outside their sphere and with the governing body of the educational institutions of each mission involved. At a conference of Christian workers held in Shanghai on January 5 to 7, in connection with the call of Dr. Mott in China on one of his world visitations, three courses of action in regard to registration were pointed out:

(1) "To make all courses in religion elective. This is being done in many schools.

(2) "To decline to register. This might make government authorities question the sincerity of the desire to register.

(3) "To accept, in general, the regulations and make efforts to have them modified."

WHERE lies the difficulty in the new regulations of the Ministry of Education? Comparatively little in the first four regulations, but very much in the Fifth and the last clause of the Sixth—especially in the Fifth. The matter of registration hinges in the minds of many over the right of a private school to require instruction in religion of those who attend such an institution. With others the matter of compulsory religious instruction is a dead issue inasmuch as they have come to the conclusion that compulsory or required study of a religion is not the method to use in any case for such a subject. Practically all agree, however, that an important issue is involved in Regulation 5 which states that the institution shall not exist for the purpose of teaching religion. From Regulation 6 it is quite clear that the Ministry of Education has no intention of ruling out *voluntary religious instruction*—and it is significant that no mention is made in any of the regulations of students' attendance at chapel or church services. The question largely comes back to *one principle* and a *point of view*. The principle is that of religious freedom which is guaranteed by the provisional constitution and upheld by Chinese old-custom—here, however, the issue is not quite clear: some even of the Christian Chinese have expressed doubts as to the compatibility of "religious freedom" with "compulsory religious instruction". To this some of the more conservative of the foreign educators have replied, with perfect reasonableness *from the foreign point of view*: "If Chinese students do not wish even to know what the Christian message is, *why* should they attend Christian schools, especially as they are not required so to do?" To which comes back the answer *from the Chinese point of view*: "But Christian schools are *better* than non-Christian schools; we want the *best* education possible—and you are taking a mean advantage of us when we come to your schools to force us to listen to your religious doctrine—if we are not interested in religion".

SO much for the principle at stake—now for the point of view mentioned above. This has just been hinted at: the Chinese considers a problem from one angle, the Westerner from another. The Westerner, generally speaking, seeks truth in the Absolute; the Chinese, again generally speaking, seeks comfort in the Relative. Regulation 5 says: An institution shall not exist for the purpose of teaching religion. The Westerner asks at once, "Does this mean that an educational institution shall not exist *only* for the sake of teaching religion, or does it mean that such an institution may not even have religious teaching as *one* of its *many* aims? To the first we agree; to the second, never!" To this the Chinese replies, "Why worry about an interpretation? Has not the national government a right to pass a law or issue a mandate without descending to a definition of every word thereof at the behest of a foreigner? The Ministry has shown by its change

of regulations and by the liberal tone of the new regulations that it is friendly to private Christian schools. Is it not better, if the Christian educators foreign and Chinese, are sincere in their desire to contribute to the building up of a Chinese national educational system, to register first and wait for test cases, even as is done in America, for exact definition of the law?" But here the cautious, if idealistic, Western educator points to Japan and the experience of Christian educators there, and murmurs something to the effect that about 1898 there was a similar attempt on the part of the Imperial Japanese government to force private schools to give up even *voluntary* religious instruction and to register, at the risk of losing certain valuable privileges if they did not, the result being that a few schools nervously jumped in and swam with the current while most of them gave up their privileges and remained true to their principles: the outcome being that within a few years the strict regulations were changed to favor Christian schools which were demonstrating their ability to do *good* and *loyal work for the country*—while the schools which hastened to register have with the utmost difficuly been able to avail themselves of the later more just and liberal provisions of the Japanese educational regulations.

Since the famous Rites Controversy of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, it is doubtful if there has been a period in the history of Christianity in China as criticial as is the present one. As in the Rites Controversy the issues now are rendered more complex by the fact that control of the educational institutions involved is divided between administrators, who are on the field and can watch developments from day to day, and Boards of Trustees in America or Europe who, however sincerely desirous they may be to handle the situation with fairness to all concerned, cannot possibly comprehend the problem in its manifold aspects. It is worth remembering that a determination on the part of the Imperial government of China, in the period just mentioned, to control domestic relations, and a desire—most reasonable according to its way of thinking—to avoid forcing the issue by resorting to compromise, was met on the part of the Popes and their advisers by as equally strong a determination to hold firmly to a principle cost what it might. The result of this phenomenon of an irrisistible force meeting an immovable object was the crushing of the Roman Catholic Church in China and the putting back of the hands of the clock one hundred years.

THE dilemma in which the Ministry of Education finds itself between the Christian and the non-Christian forces is insignificant as compared to that which now confronts the Western missionary and his Chinese Christian colleague. There have been during the past few years relatively few attacks of a *physical* nature upon Western and Chinese Christians such as were all too common in the latter part of the nineteenth century, but the attacks upon the *position*—legal and intellectual—of Chrisitan workers and the principles for which they stand have never been stronger than they now are.

It becomes increasingly clear as time goes on that a real war of the spirit is in progress between the materialistic and non-materialistic forces in China. At present the followers of the materialistic school of thinkers are markedly vocal and well organized; those of the non-materialist school of thought are less organized and many are confused by the charges and counter-charges made and by the apparently contradictory problems which they are called upon to solve. It is notable that those Chinese who might be expected (by a Westerner) to be leading protagonists and apologists for the non-materialists are either silent or are apparently at least halfway toward siding with the materialists. The leaders of the anti-Christian movement are trying to force the hand of the Ministry of Education and chivy the authorities of the Christian and mission schools into a position of apparent defiance of the government and a falling back upon "treaty rights" and extraterritoriality. The stand taken by Chinese Christians in the face of physical dangers such as those of the Boxer period in 1900 have shown that physical fear is powerless to wreck Christianity and its institutions in China. More subtle by far are those who are now trying to force an issue on a basis of patriotism and their chances of success are far greater than ever before if one is to judge by the attiude of the moment of many of the outstanding Christian Chinese educational leaders. Shall Christian Mission schools register with the Peking government? Bearing in mind the ancient adage concerning the tendency of fools to rush in one prefers to side with the angels. Suffice it to say that only a creative and dynamic statesmanship of a high order will be able to decide this and kindred questions connected with Christianity in contemporary China.

H. F. M.

Yen Exchange Rise Worries Japanese Bankers and Mercantile Class

The spectacular rise of the yen exchange is being seriously conconsidered by the Japanese government, banking and commercial authorties, according to the *Japan Advertiser* (Tokyo) which paper states that the commodity markets are plunging down rapidly, export trade is falling off and some bankers fear a panic. The price of silk for export purposes is dropping daily, Grand Double Extra now being quoted at Y1,860, in striking contrast to the mark of Y. 2,100 which was general last fall. Cotton yarn and cloth for export to China and India says this paper, are also on the toboggan. The following table shows the declining value of exports of the two commodities:

	Cotton yarn	Cotton cloth
October.....	Y13,306,000	Y44,348,000
November.....	8,682,000	38,118.000
December.....	9,836,000	36,416,000
January.....	6,759,000	36,364,000

Due to the slackness in both markets occasioned by the mounting yen-dollar quotations of February, an even greater fall is expected for February.

"For the last three weeks," states the *Advertiser*, "no business to speak of has been done in silk, cotton yarn or cotton cloth. Authorities of the Yokohama Specie Bank are said to have been in consultation with the Bank of Japan and the Department of Finance regarding counter steps to be adopted. It is argued in financial circles that, while Japan had hoped for the gradual recovery of the yen, she never wanted and does not want a wild ascent such as the present, largely due to speculation. It is feared that export trade will suffer tremendously and that a panic in the commonity markets will result.

The buying of the yen in New York is going on unremittingly, almost touching $47, according to a dispatch received from the New York commissioner of the Bank of Japan. This rise, is being ascribed to heavy buying all over the world, particularly from Rotterdam, the dispatch says. The belief in New York that Japan will soon return to the gold standard is a bullish factor."

Labor's Part in the New Nationalism

BY TA CHEN, PH D.

IN indicating labor's influence upon the growth of nationalism in China today, special attention should be paid to the incident of May 30, 1925, for that event has really opened a new chapter in the history of the Chinese labor movement. It has called the public's attention to the misery and oppression of the proletarist and has created a nation-wide social consciousness which is essential toward building a new and vigorous Republic. From the first strike in the International Settlement in Shanghai to the later developments all over the country, labor's share in the movement is of increasing importance. In fact the initial trouble was due to a labor dispute in Shanghai which resulted in the killing of a Chinese workman at a Japanese cotton mill. Protesting against this wanton cruelty, both the workers and the students in the city joined hands in a demonstration. Instead of attempting to understand their view-point so as to affect an adequate adjustment, the Municipal Council, which is dominated by British representation, tried to disperse the angry crowd by coercive suppression. Its police gave command to fire upon the unarmed paraders resulting in the killing and wounding of a number of students and others. Public indignation was immediately aroused, and the strike soon spread to other cities. In order to show labor's part in the general movement, it is necessary to analyze the strike and point out its chief bearings upon the rapid development of the national spirit.

Neither Anti-foreign Nor Anti-Christian

In the first place, the strike is neither anti-foreign nor anti-Christian for the obvious reason that a number of foreign enterprises and missionary institutions in the country have never been molested. Although a certain amount of propagandic literature is being circulated in China, this does not represent the same opinion of the country. The alleged anti-foreign and anti-Christian spirit is evidently a calculated misrepresentation on the part of the interested few.

On the other hand, the strike has a quite definite objective. It is clearly anti-British and anti-Japanese. It is against those elements among the British and Japanese who are friends of economic imperialism. The Chinese workers have adopted different methods of treatment towards British and Japanese employers and business men. Employers of liberal outlook of both nations have enjoyed relatively more freedom than those who indulge in sharp practices and unfriendly attitudes towards the workers.

It may now be questioned: Why was the strike directed particularly against British and Japanese imperialists? There are both remote and immediate causes. England fought and won the Opium War resulting in the legalization of the opium trade which has deteriorated a considerable portion of the Chinese race physically and morally. She has occupied about 28% of the spheres of interest in China. She has the largest share in the import and export trade with China and is economically the most aggresive nation. Japan has wrested the famous twenty-one demands from China. She is China'a blood cousin and knows most intimately the idiosyncracies and weaknesses of the Chinese people and is feared by them as the most dangerous enemy nation. Among the immediate causes should be mentioned the inhumane treatment of Chinese laborers by Japanese business men. The case of the ruthless killing of a Chinese worker in a Japanese cotton factory has already been referred to. Among the British concerns illtreatment and oppression are also common. Many British enterprises in China are dominated numerically by Chinese employees. Excepting a few top men who are British subjects, the rest of the staff are usually Chinese who work long hours and receive insignificant pay. Not infrequently, a young clerk of a British company in England will be invited to fill up a vacancy in a British firm in China under whom there may be a dozen Chinese who have long been connected with the firm and are thus well acquainted with the job, but who are denied promotion. Grievances of this kind have been innumerable. In recent years as Chinese labor in certain occupations is becoming better organized, their discontent and dissatisfaction are sometimes made known through the strike or other effective ways.

Secondly, the present strike differs from former labor disputes in several important aspects. This time the strike is nation-wide and is participated in by all classes of people. For many years, certain elements of the intelligentsia have entertained the fear that the one foreign nation which has most seriously hindered China's normal development is perhaps Great Britain. Recently, this fear is shared by other groups in the nation as well, including merchants and laborers who have close contact with the British and have specific grievances against them. The former have suffered mainly because of the lack of capital and organization among themselves and also because of unfair practices of the British traders such as British banks refuse to accept the bills of lading of Chinese shipping companies. The latter have suffered chiefly on account of their unpleasant experiences with British employers in the factories and commercial establishments. So when the Shanghai police ruthlessly murdered the innocent young Chinese, the entire nation rose to its feet in an indignant protest.

Thirdly, certain features of the strike were especially noteworthy, such as the preservation of order, the abstinence from violence, group solidarity and the long maintenance of the strike. Thus far, many strikes in various cities have been carried on in good order and peaceful manner. Little violence has been commited. This is commendable, for the Chinese workers are generally organized in a very loose way, and except for certain trade instruction and gild tradition they are not accustomed to observe order. In addition, the workers have been quite firm in their stand. Various cases have been reported, where foreign employers attempted to offer substantial inducements for the resumption of work but were turned down by the strikers. It is courageous for the workers to do this, for in many cases they were actually facing starvation and yet they had the determination to maintain the strike to the end. In a number of industries in different cities the strike lasted over two months. This was no easy task considering the fact that many unions had no funds for the strike and depended upon voluntary contributions for its maintenance. In all these respects it is fair to state that the strikers are aiming at a definite goal, and can not be persuaded, betraved or coarced by outside influences. In the present situation, the nation is moving as an undivided whole. For this action the Chinese workmen deserve high respect, because to many of them it means hardship, privation and misery to be out of work so long. Several good qualities have been revealed in this movement including courage, perseverance and cooperation which are essential to sound citizenship of the nation.

Economic and Social Consequences

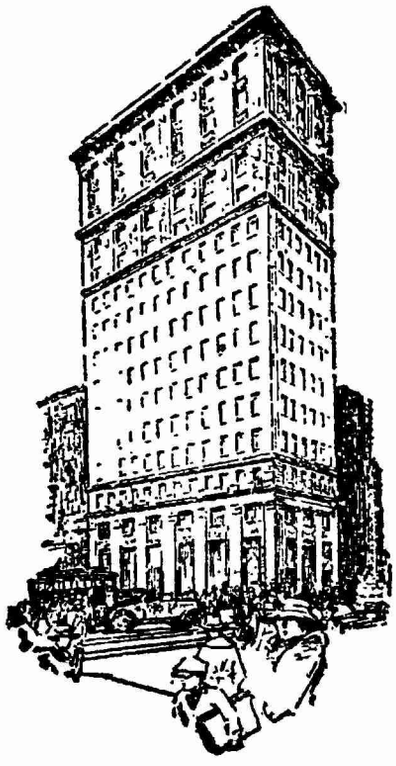
Fourthly, the economic and social consequences of the striks should also be considered. A large number of industries have been seriously affected, including shipping, cotton spinning and weaving, printing and publishing, silk filatures, knitting and tobacco. Much of the coast-wise and river navigation is in the hands of the British and Japanese, principally of the former. Knitting is mainly Japanese and tobacco mainly British. But in the other industries above-listed, the Chinese particularly have suffered heavy losses. However, the Chinese business men have publicly declared that they are willing to lose large sums of money rather than to see their fellow-countrymen suffer under foreigh tyranny. They are fighting, so to speak, to preserve the soul of the nation. In this they have been partially successful, for there are signs that the foreigners in China have gradually come to see the viewpoint of the Chinese. Thus, on August 31, at a joint meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai and Shanghai and the Shanghai branch of the China Association resolutions were adopted that the meeting "publicly declares itself in favor of prompt action being taken to give effect to the decisions of the Washington Conference and of the adoption by representatives of various government concerned of a point of view sympathetic towards the suggestions which China may have to make in regard to the application of those decisions; and that it also gives public expression to its support of the principle of direct Chinese representation on the Muncipal Council of the International Settlement and of the Mixed Court, and to its hope that the negotiations which it understands are now proceeding on these questions will be brought at an early date to an issue satisfactory to all parties." On the part of the Chinese government, four departments have been considering the draft of national laws governing labor unions, which when promulgated will enable the labor organizations to strive for a better social order in the near future. In addition, there is a general feeling in China today that labor is becoming articulate and that the laboring classes must be justly treated in order to ensuse social stability and progress in the country.

These, then, are some of the outstanding contributions of Chinese labor toward an effective expression of the new national spirit. But mistakes are also numerous. First of all, the general strike is chiefly an ill-organized and ill-directed movement. Few labor leaders in the country have the necessary knowledge and experience in organizing labor unions, directing strikes and adjusting disputes. Many of their acts are emotional and sentimental. Some of the

36-006

1925 SHOWS BIG GAINS

WEST COAST LIFE'S PROGRESS



Insurance in Force .....G$88,760,346.00
(An increase of G$11,702,178.00 or 15% over 1924)

Admitted Assets .....G$12,175,912.03
(An increase of G$1,526,343.72 or 14.3% over 1924)

Surplus to Policyholders.....G$ 1,675,118.57
(An increase of G$163,004.72 or 9.7% over 1924)

New Business Paid for in 1925 ...G$24,897,666.00

Actual Mortality in 1925 to Expected Mortality..... .....44%

ADMITTED ASSETS

First Mortgage Loans (secured by property appraised at G$9,346,790)	G$4,090,229.41
Bonds and Stocks owned	3,545,404.32
Policy Loans and Premium Notes (Within Reserve)	2,514,728.81
Home office Building and Other Real Estate	893,736.03
Collateral Loans	33,325.00
Net Premiums outstanding and deferred (Secured by Legal Reserve)	592,148.02
Interest and Rents due and accrued	129,928.40
Cash in Banks and in Office	358,995.98
Other Assets	17,416.06
Total Admitted Assets	G$12,175,912.03

LIABILITIES

Reserve on all Outstanding Policies	G$10,148,972.72
Reserve for losses incurred	150,961.64
Interest and Premiums Paid in advance	69,261.57
Reserve for taxes payable during 1926	92,303.44
Sundry Liabilities Reserve	39,294.09
Capital and Surplus to Policyholders	1,675,118.57
Total	G$12,175,912.03

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36-007

foolish events are the rapid increase of strikes in Chinese industries and the forced elevation of the cost of living among the workers. This means crippling Chinese industry on the one hand and paves the way for extended social unrest on the other.

Then, too, the indiscriminatory boycott against the goods of the British and the Japanese is fundamentally unwise. Certain foreign commodities are essential to educational or social needs of the Chinese people and should be allowed to come into the country freely. A temporary measure against the importation of some lines of foreign goods may be justified under certain circumstances such as the prohibition of cotton yarn and piece goods from England and Japan in order to give the infant Chinese cotton industry a fair start. But instead of doing this, the boycott has been a frenzied effort to prohibit the buying and selling of all foreign goods of British and Janpanese origin. This is purely sentimental.

Strikes Encourage Soviet Propaganda

But the most serious objection to the present strike lies in the fact that it gives an opportunity for the rapid spread of Bolshevik propaganda. It is not accurate to say that the strike was instigated by Bolshevist agents, for if the Chinese had red blood in their veins they should have revolted and they needed nobody's instigation. But the Bolshevist agents have made good use of the situation to popularize their theory and practice among the rank and file of labor. Canton, the strong-hold of Communism, is confronted with political disunion and social disintegration. In Shanghai, labor has divided itself into three groups: the first wants itself affiliated with politics in order to improve the conditions of the workers. The second insists upon a purely independent labor movement emhpasizing the economic and social phases. The third is quite friendly to Bolshevism. At present the last group is the most disquieting element in the city.

Thus far, both sides of the Chinese labor movement have been briefly sketched. On its dark side, Chinese labor has somehow aggravated the present social chaos by the increase in disputes and strikes and also by a tendency toward radicalism. However, both do not seem to be serious problem. Social unrest in China today seems a necessary maladjustment consequent upon the transition from the old to the new social order, and its evil influence will surely diminish as soon as conditions become more settled. Also, radicalism is not likely to gain permanent influence in Chinese society, for even in the 11th century features of State Communism were tried out in the economic program of Wong An-shih and were proven a disastrous failure. Therefore radical propaganda today rarely commands itself to a patient hearing to the conservative Chinese. The intellectual classes are also doubting whether there is need for the immediate redistribution of wealth and other drastic measures as advocated by communistic agitators.

On the brighter side of Chinese labor, the main hope lies in the growing sentiment of class consciousness and group organization among the workers. Gradually the Chinese laborers have come to realize the superiority of the modern labor union over the antiquated gild system for collective bargaining and organized opposition to economic expoitation. In Canton along obout 180 unions comprising about 80,000 workers are now organized into a federation of labor. Up to recently, the federation of labor unions of Shanghai had a membership of about 30 most propserous unions of the city. In a general way the unionization movement is being spread to important commercial and industrial centers of China and is partcularly strong on railway transportation, steam navigation. postal service, telephone and telegraph, and the textile industries. Many worthwhile results have already been gained. The organized workers have been generally successful in their strikes for wage increases in order to meet the rising cost of living. They have been generally successful in refusing taxes from militarists and municiapl authorities. The forward-looking workmen are receiving certain elementary education either at the expense of their employers or by the financial support of their labor organizations. It is not uncommon to see workers of industrial establishments to take lessons in the evening schools on simplified Chinese, arithmetic, and personal hygiene. In several aspects the labor movement is influencing and is being influenced by such constructive social forces as mass education, organized social work, and citizenship training movement. The organization of the workers under proper guidance and intelligent leadership will undoubtedly ameliorate the living conditions of the proletariat and insure social cohesion and progress in China.

Tsing Hua College,

Peking, January 22, 1926.

36-008

China's Exports to U.S. for January, 1926

The following table compiled under the direction of Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, at Shanghai, China, from the declared export returns of the various American Consulates in China, obtained through the courtesy of the officers in charge at the various ports, shows the declared exports from CHINA to the United States for the month of January 1926, and gives a comparison for the same period in 1925.

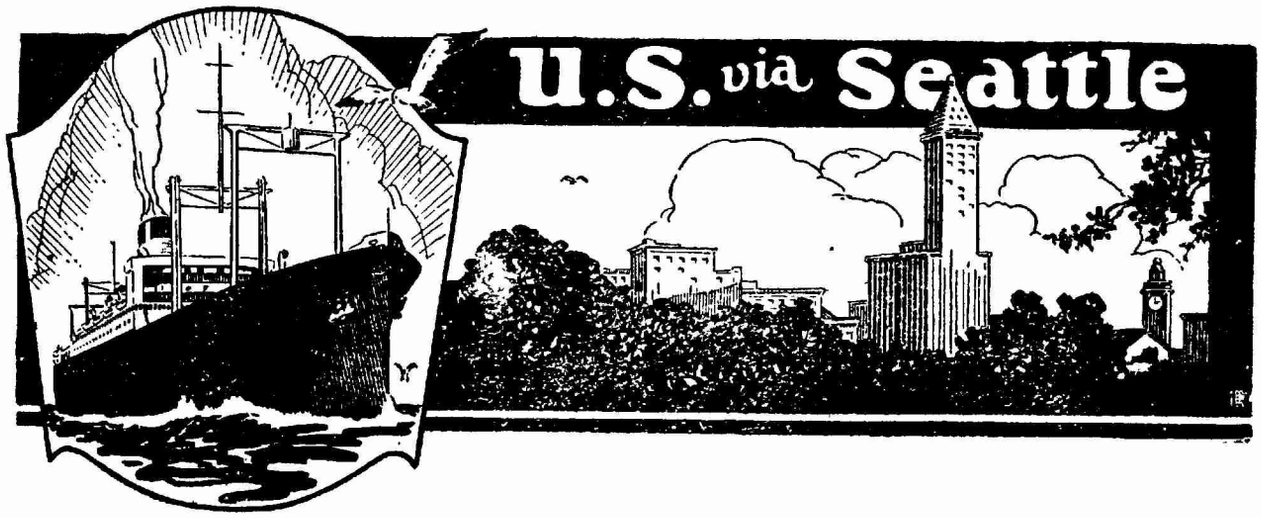
IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY

Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except wool and hair (class 101 to 9939)

	Unit of Quantity	Jan. 1926 Quantity	Jan. 1926 Value	Jan. 1925 Value
Meats				
Eggs of Poultry				
In the shell (whole)	doz.	.....	.....	.....
Dried (whole)	Lbs.	.....	.....	16,128
Frozen „	„	.....	.....	46,439
Egg Products, frozen	„	.....	.....	.....
Albumen, dry	„	115,200	84,061	54,234
„ frozen	„	89,640	11,253	6,800
Yolk, dry	„	68,400	18 820	9,254
„ frozen	„	.....	.....	20,572
Liquid	„	.....	.....	.....
Hides and Skins, Raw (except Furs)				
Buffalo hides, all kinds	pcs. / lbs.	4,005 / 156,077	31,172	50,752
Calf skins „ „	pcs. / lbs.	.....	.....	.....
Cattle hides „ „	pcs. / lbs.	.....	.....	.....
Cow hides „ „	pcs. / lbs.	.....	.....	.....
Deer and doeskins all kinds	pcs. / lbs.	.....	.....	.....
Goat and kidskins all kinds	pcs. / lbs.	861,951 / 804,521	557,474	255,750
Horse, colt & ass all kinds (hides)	pcs. / lbs.	.....	.....	420
Sheep and lambskins all kinds	pcs. / lbs.	49,745	115,974	.....
Furs, Dressed and Undressed				
Dog	pcs.	.....	.....	.....
Ermine	„	920	1,810	14
Fox, all kinds	„	4,815	43,662	128,058
Hare and rabbit	„	65,224	17,920	101,419
Kolinsky	„	31,379	84,309	228,424
Lynx	„	73	835	130
Marmot	„	187,153	281,974	5,120
Marten	„	26	361	2,042
Raccoon	„	2	18	6,633
Sable	„	460	22,907	1,600
Squirrel	„	520,539	345,694	386,611
Weasel	„	210,844	370,103	5,405
Wolf	„	254	3,841	3,062
All others	„	177,884	379,203	885,943
Furs, Dressed—Others				
Moufflon (Goat & kid)	pcs.	7,865	20,614	330
Manufactures of Furs and Fur Skins				
Dog and goatskins mats	pcs.	9,394	15,327	2,144
All other manufactures	„	.....	23,008	.....
Miscellaneous Animal Products:				
Feathers and mfrs. of	lbs.	250,671	120,123	13,739
Intestines, bladders, etc.	„	.....	398,375	274,206
Total			$2,949,258	2,505,211

Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (class 10311 to 17801)

Grains and Preparations				
Buckwheat	lbs.	.....	.....	.....
Kaoliang	„	.....	.....	.....
Fodders and Feeds, N.E.S.				
Beancake and meal	lbs.	3,939,319	69,428	20,729
Fruits and Nuts:				
Ginger, preserved	lbs.	.....	.....	283
Peanuts, shelled	„	4,014,000	181,118	564,122
Peanuts, unshelled	„	767,950	28,178	35,542
Walnuts, shelled	„	530,290	92,246	151,238
„ unshelled	„	.....	.....	53,344



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Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils				
Apricot & peach kernels	lbs.	.....	.....	3,138
Flaxseed, linseed	„	.....	.....	.....
Hempseed	„	735,360	17,392	16,024
Rapeseed	„	.....	.....	.....
Sesame seed	„	560,010	28,512	16,236
Oil seeds, n.o.l.	„	175,641	6,844	38,158
Bean oil	„	1,163,000	87,986	120,371
Peanut oil	„	.....	.....	223,120
Wood oil (Tung nuts)	„	4,639,609	518,608	907,159
All other oils	„	.....	.....	1,504
Vegetable tallow	„	941,085	114,997	86,806
Perilla oil	„	.....	.....	15,560
Cocoa, Coffee, Tea & Spices:				
Cassia	lbs.	.....	.....	14,257
Tea	„	204,065	32,223	32,045
Total			$1,177,532	2,299,636
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except fibres and wood (class 20011 to 29616)				
Gums, Resins & Balsams, N.E.S.				
Camphor, crude	lbs.	.....	.....	12,407
Crude Drugs & Essential Oils, N.E.S.				
Rhubarb	lbs.	3,360	837	.....
Camphor oil	„	.....	.....	.....
Dyeing & Tanning Materials of Vegetable Origin				
Quebracho extract	lbs.	.....	.....	.....
Gallnuts	„	276,500	29,791	24,946
Seeds, Except Oil Seeds				
Millet	lbs.	.....	.....	.....
All others	„	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco				
Tobacco leaf	lbs.	1,885	357	45,839
Miscellaneous Vegetable Products				
Fans, palm leaf	lbs.	.....	.....	13,729
Total			$30,985	96,921
Group 3—Textiles (class 30011 to 39593)				
Cotton				
Cotton, raw	lbs.	1,026,168	209,294	566,302
„ waste	„	13,252	2,535	.....
„ lace and embroideries	Value	.....	216,270	279,876
„ misc. mfrs.	Value	.....	.....	.....
Other Vegetable Fibres, N.E.S.				
Fibres, vegetable and textile and mfrs. of, not otherwise listed	Value	.....	47,556	374
Grass cloth & mfrs.	„	.....	1,532	28,130
Hats, straw	dozens	3,892	8,098	.....
„ rush	„	16,181	17,413	.....
„ fibre	„	276	2,538	.....
Mattings & rugs	Sq. yds.	.....	.....	29,813
Strawbraid	Yards	1,539,920	9,197	35,834
Wool and Hair				
Carpets, wool	Sq. yds.	55,272	417,821	415,037
Wool, sheep's	lbs.	2,226,834	602,906	911,401
Hair, goat	„	40,012	5,426	12,649
„ camel	„	28	14	.....
„ horse	„	129,321	86,617	55,094
„ human, raw, Asiatic	„	77,361	29,847	22,385
„ nets	„	16,661	152,882	13,200
„ all other	„	85,689	34,081	28,188
Silk				
Silk, raw	lbs.	740,426	4,070,606	3,871,248
„ wild	„	228,186	595,201	385,679
„ waste	„	479,933	357,756	414,803
„ piece goods	„	14,978	113,818	7,008
„ embroideries	value	.....	3,130	10,158
„ miscellaneous	„	.....	5,955	4,003
„ pongees	lbs.	19,649	60,226	72,623
„ cocoons, pierced	„	37,035	81,348	.....
Total			$7,132,067	7,163,814
Group 4—Wood and Paper (class 40181 to 48724)				
Manufactures of Wood				
Bamboo manufactures	Value	.....	2,058	10,092
Rattan, reed and woodware	„	.....	787	12,526
Blackwoodware	„	.....	.....	3,642
Lacquerware	„	.....	1,640	.....
Paper, Except Printed Matter				
Paper	lbs.	.....	.....	
Umbrellas	Nos.	37,428	9,331	13,592
Lanterns	lbs.	.....	.....	

Books and Other Printed Matter					
Books	Value	.....	3,575	.....	
Total			$17,391	39,852	
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (class 50011 to 59590)					
Coal, Petroleum and Asphalt					
Coal	Tons	.....	.....	.....	
Clay and Clay Products					
Porcelain, Chinaware, Pottery, etc.	Value	.....	4,965	980	
Other Non-Metallic Minerals					
Jadeware	Value	.....	2,285	827	
Precious stones	„	.....	80	.....	
Total			$7,330	1,807	
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, Except Machinery and Vehicles (class 60011 to 69999)					
Iron and Steel					
Iron ore	Tons	.....	.....	.....	
Pig Iron	„	.....	.....	.....	
Ferro-Alloying Metals					
Tungsten ore	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	
Aluminium, Antimony, and Cobalt					
Antimony, crude	lbs.	689,920	87,604	3,978	
„ regulus	„	1,632,288	322,394	197,265	
Copper, Brass and Bronze					
Brass, and mfrs. of	lbs.	.....	21,226	1,417	
Bronze „ „ „	„	.....	.....	.....	
Copper „ „ „	„	.....	.....	.....	
Precious Metals, Jewelry and Plated Ware					
Gold bars	Ounces	.....	.....	.....	
Gold coins	Value	.....	.....	.....	
Jewelry	„	.....	.....	.....	
Total			$431,224	203,020	
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles (class 70011 to 79361)			NIL	NIL	NIL
Group 8—Chemicals (class 80021 to 87519)					
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations					
Blister flies	lbs.	.....	.....	750	
Other Chemicals					
Acid, tannic	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	
Other chemicals and drugs	„	.....	.....	898	
Musk	Ounces	19	48,169	.....	
Antimony, oxide	lbs.	313,600	2,296	2,296	
Explosives, Firecrackers and Ammunition					
Firecrackers	lbs.	.....	.....	137,791	
Total			$51,765	141,735	
Group 9—Miscellaneous (class 90101 to 99999)					
Art Works					
Art, works of	Value	.....	17,747	12,505	
Miscellaneous Articles					
Bristles	lbs.	303,646	373,252	283,834	
Household & personal effects	Value	.....	3,641	474	
Mah Jongg	„	.....	.....	107	
Unenumerated articles	„	.....	159,082	1,144,730	
Totals			$553,722	1,144,650	
GRAND TOTALS			$12,351,274	13,893,646	

NOTICE

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION, SHANGHAI

Notice is hereby given that when residents of Shanghai receive application for charity from persons claiming to be of American nationality, such applications should be referred to Mr. W. Van Buskirk, care of the U.S. Court for China, Shanghai, who is Secretary of the Relief Committee having charge of the American Community Relief Fund.

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News from South China

The proposed $5,000.000 issue of premium bonds by the Kuomintang government in Canton, part of the proceeds of which are to be appropriated for Whampoa Port development, not being available just now, it is being agitated in Canton by the workers that property owners, especially landlords, be again asked by the Government to grant another loan, each contributing a sum equal to his total monthly receipts from rentals, the tenants to be ordered to pay their rents direct to the Government and then present their vouchers to their landlords for accounting purposes. This method of government finance has been frequently resorted to in Canton, but the Kuomintang regime has so far been very conservative in this line, and it has done so but six times since its last return to power. Some times as much as $1,380,000 can be raised in this way within a short time, usually a month.

Beginning with the Chinese New Year the Whampoa Military Academy of the Kuomintang, for the last three years almost entirely subsidized by the Soviet Mission to South China headed by M. Borodin, will have its name changed to the Central Politico-Military Academy, in which political as well as military science will be taught the cadets. The Academy will be much enlarged to facilitate 3,000 cadets, instead of but 600 as it was in the beginning. While Soviet finance and instructors will continue to interest themselves in the Academy, it is understood that General Chiang Kai-shek, Commandant of the Cadets, with the approval of the Kuomintang Military Council, will henceforth try to work with less reliance on outside direction and influence.

Conditions in Canton City appear to be much improved and on February 10, only one murder was reported. Ho Sing Po, a Kuomintang Oil Monopoly agent, was shot, the culprit escaping, On the 9th, the strike pickets and the police had another fight, but it was not a serious one.

A Kuomintang press agency has a report that General Chen Chiung-ming, the anti-Red leader who failed in his campaign against the followers of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen last November in Eastern Kwangtung, is now in Hankow seeking for assistance from Marshal Wu Pei-fu, at present warlord of part of Yangtze Valley. The report has it that General Chen has been given $200,000 so that he may transport the remnants of his defeated troops now in Fukien and Kiangsi over to Hunan, where he will be assigned a territory for station by General Chao Heng-ti, Tupan of that Province.

The recreation clubs and schools in Canton will have a grand athletic meet March 5 to 9, most probably at the campus of the Kwangtung University, unless the new city playground at the Hill of the Goddess of Mercy will be completed to suit the purpose by that time. The Canton government is appropriating $2,000 towards the $10,000 needed for the meet.

The preparation for the reception by the Kuomintang and the Strike Committee at Canton of a large excursion party of Chinese students from Hongkong during the Chinese New Year holidays has been called of as it is understood that for some reasons the party recently organized for the trip will be dissolved and those who wish to spend their holidays in Canton will go individually. Dr. Leung Pui-kie, the Kuomintang agent who was down at Hongkong last week trying to dispose some of the tickets for the garden fete in Yueh Shau Hill for the benefit of the Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Fund, did not show good prospect of selling further tickets, many Chinese intimating that they would not purchase the tickets until their arrival at Canton. Dr. Leung told his friends that there was nothing to the story that he was advised to leave Hongkong by the authorities there. He said that he visited Hongkong last week and sold a number of tickets. He was not a strike agitator as some anti-Reds called him, he said.

Canton people did not appear to be very much in need of ready cash for the Chinese New Year. According to the compradore of a large foreign bank in Shameen, only about $150,000 were drawn out by Chinese depositors for use in the native city the few days before the year-end settlement, and he did not believe that more than a million dollars had left Shameen from the other half dozen foreign banks altogether. The last few days before the Chinese year closed the Strike Committee enforcing the boycott against Shameen, by instructions from the Kuomintang Trade Commissioner, permitted Chinese to enter this foreign concession for banking transactions. The Trade Commissioner issued cards for those desiring to enter Shameen, charging one per cent commission on funds drawn from the banks, besides a two dollar stamp fee on each card issued. It is understood that all proceeds from the commission will be

handed over by the Kuomintang to the Strike Committee for upkeeping the pickets enforcing the boycott, while the Canton government will only keep what was realized from stamp fees.

Chinese travelling between Canton and Hongkong were accorded the promised non-interference by the Strike Committee enforcing the boycott the first few days before or after the Chinese New Year. Among those who spent their New Year holidays in Hongkong was a Kuomintang leader of some prominence. From him it was learned that some recognition by the Hongkong government of the Canton Strike Committee would move the latter to request the Canton government to negotiate on its behalf and thus virtually bringing the two governments together to arrange for the settlement of the present difficulty which has interfered with trade and traffic between the two ports for some time. Of course, this could only be done, it was suggested, upon Hongkong employers asking the Hongkong government to act as their negotiators.

The proposed $5,000,000 Kwangtung Treasury Premium bonds, to be issued through the Kuomintang Central Bank in Canton for the purpose of developing the port of Whampoa and other state industries like cement works, tannery, and others, will be put on the market about March. Folk Chi-ting, a well-known Canton merchant, has been appointed special government agent to float these bonds.

Mr. Sun Fo, Reconstruction Commissioner of the Kuomintang government in Canton; Soong Tze-ven, Trade and Finance Commissioner; Chan Kung-pok, Agricultural & Labor Commissioner; and Dr. C. C. Wu, Mayor of Canton; have been appointed by the Kuomintang Political Commission as Members of Whampoa Development Board.

To supervise the Kwangtung (also known as Dr. Sun Yat-sen) University and other higher educational institutions under the Kuomintang government, the Political Commission in Canton has created a Board of Education. The members of the Board announced are Chan Kung-pok, acting President of the University; Kan Nei-kuang, chairman of the Board of Indictments; Hsu Chung-ching, Commissioner of Education of Kwangtung; Kim Tseng-ching, acting President of Kwangtung Educational Association; and Chung Wing-kwong, Vice-President of Canton Christian College.

The Canton Volunteer Movement, formerly civic organizations of citizens and merchants maintaining themselves for local defence and trained and equipped according to army regulations, are now to be denied entirely of their self-government power in Kwangtung. This and the labor and farmers corps of the Kuomintang Political Party have been put under management of a Commission of People and Farmers' Volunteer Corps directly responsible to the Military Council of the Kuomintang government. This Commission has the power to disband all volunteer organizations and appoint and remove volunteer officers.

M. Borodin, Soviet High Commissioner to South China, who left Canton a fortnight ago for North China and Moscow, was accompanied by Tam Ping-shan, Chinese leader of the Bolshevist clique in Kwangtung Province. Kuomintang press agencies admit serious conflicts between the Left or Red and Right or anti-Red sections within the party and state that one of the objects of the mission is to bring about a reconciliation between these two cliques. The pro-Bolshevist Kuomintangites are taking exceptions of the report that the Red policy in Kwangtung has been a failure.

The sale of petroleum oil in Kwangtung, under direct government control since the proclamation of monopoly several months ago, will soon be farmed out to monopolists at a stated annual revenue to the Government. The upset price for the monopoly has not yet been annouced.

To detect the various delinquencies in tax payments and numerous smugglings in Canton waters, the Department of Finance of the Kuomintang government in Canton is creating a special board to cope with the evils. Proposed activities of this board will include the provision of revenue cutters to protect shippings as well as to prevent smugglings.

As a means to force out all non-partisan newspapers in Canton, it is alleged, the Kuomintang government is reported to have been under serious consideration for some time to levy a tax of 30 per cent on press advertising receipts. Through this act, according to newspapermen unfriendly to the Kuomintang, all independent journals not receiving a regular subsidy from the Government will be unable to maintain tnemselves and will have to leave the whole field to party organs. This allegation may have found its source in the proposal that newspaper advertising shall be taxed like street posters and outdoor advertisements which have been in force for some time.

Through a reorganization of personnel and policy, the bandits in the Szeyap districts along the West River will

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limit the income of a bandit chief to 20 per cent of all loots, while a bandit is entitled to 40 cents daily for meals when not out in operation. At a camp-fire council at Republican Market in Hoiping during the Chinese New Year holidays when some 19 major bandit bands were represented, Woo Naam was made the allied chief of the districts.

Before General Chiang Kai-shek will formally assume his new post as Inspector-General of the Kuomintang Army, he expects to first well organize and strengthen his post as Canton Garrison Commissioner; and for this post alone, he is asking for a monthly budget of $80,000, which the Kuomintang government will grant, it is understood. It is the intention of General Chiang to remove all disaffected militarists and politicians from Canton City and stop the present crime wave so as to render the community a place fit to live in. To do this. he will have a large staff of secret service men to hunt down all political opponents as well as criminals against peace and property.

The Canton government has again renewed its censorship on mails and telegraphs and, complying with requests from the Strike Committee enforcing the boycott on Hongkong and British goods, will also inspect parcels containing British made articles.

One of the Chinese New Year resolutions in Canton will be to put into effect the recently proposed surtax on Customs duties so as to raise the $4,700,000 local currency harbor improvement and other immediate conservancy measures.

A smoke bomb exploded in the store room of Canton Christian College in Canton night of Chinese New Year and it is being suspected that the occurance was something more than a New Year celebration prank.

F. S. Brockman, associate general secretary of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A., with office in New York, is now visiting Canton on an inspection tour and will be in Hongkong Sunday, February 21, when he will address the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in the evening. Mr. Brockman was general secretary of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. in China several years ago, and his special duty in the International Committee is to promote the interest of the Association in the Far East, including Japan, Korea, the Philippines, and China.

Because the net profit of the Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Company, Ltd., being less than $20,000 for 1925 on account of the Canton boycott against Hongkong, no divident will be paid. As the company has sacrificed no little in order to assist the public, it is expected that the Hongkong government will offer some financial assistance to this concern to upkeep traffic and the British flag on Canton waters.

The appointment of J. R. Wood as Puisne Judge of the Hongkong Supreme Court has been gazetted, dating as from November 23, when he actually took up his duties.

Canton, February 18, 1926.

News from Central China

Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan died at 4:30 a. m. on February 14 at his yamen in Wuchang after a few days illness of influenza. He was attended by Dr. Rebert Arid and Dr. F. Wendit, but the advice of the foreign doctors was interfered with by Chinese doctors, as a result of which Marshal Hsiao succumbed. The death came so suddenly that Marshal Hsiao at the last moment was not aware of the coming of his end. Marshal Hsiao was a native of Hupeh and was military governor of Hupeh for the past five years.

Immediately upon the death of Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan, Marshal Wu Pei-fu called a conference in Hankow where he announced his appointment of General Chen Chia-mo and General Doo Shih-chun as successors to Hsiao as military and civil governor respectively. The death of Hsiao was accepted with rejoicing by adherents of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, now that they can dominate Hupeh province in the interests of their party. General Chen and General Doo assumed office on February 15, or less than 24 hours after Hsiao's death, without awaiting confirmation from Peking. General Chen Chia-ma is a trusted lieutenant of Marshal Wu, and commands the 25th division, one of the best trained troops of Wu. General Doo Shih-chun has been the Garrison Commissioner of Hankow ever since the beginning of the Republic.

Opposition against the appointement of Doo Shih-chun as the civil governor of Hupeh immediately arose among the Hupeh Provincial Assembly and other organizations of the Hupeh people, their contention being that the Civil Governor should be elected by the Hupeh people and should be a native of Hupeh and that General Doo, being neither elected by the people nor a native of Hupeh, should not be recognized as civil governor. The opposition party is gaining influence, because all aspirants to this post are adding their influence to it. However, no opposition against the new Military Governor, or Tupan Chen Chia-mo, has been noted.

A few days before the China New Year, reinforcements of the Honan Kuominchun came to the rescus of General Chiang Shih-chieh, who was losing Sinyangchow to Wu Pei-fu's troops. On account of their coming and the resultant fighting, Wu Pei-fu's troops again evacuated Sinyangchow. Severe fighting, occurred on February 8, when the Rev. Daniel Nelson, an American missionary, was killed by a stray bullet while he was standing in his dining room. During the fighting, the Honan Kuominchun are reported to have used a group of American missionaries to shield the attack of the Hupeh forces. The missionaries were set free a few days after Sinyangchow was taken back by the Kuominchun. It is also reported that the missionaries at Sinyangchow actually came out to act as peace mediators between the Hupeh and Honan forces, but no result has come out of their negotiations. At the present time, both sides are holding fast to their posts, and more fighting is expected in Honan.

On account of the death of the Rev. Daniel Nelson at Sinyangchow and the uncertain fate of other missionaries, J. C. Huston, United States Consul, has sent ViceConsul Seldon Chapin, accompanied by Erik Sovik, of the United Lutheran Mission who will act as interpretor, to Sinyangchow to investigate. Marshal Wu has also sent three of his staff to accompany the Consular party.

The Kuominchun are reported to have sent representatives to Szechuan and Huan for the purpose of making friends with a section of the militarists in each province. They intend to stir up troubles so as to upset the present authorities there who are inclined to support Wu Pei-fu.

Hankow, February 20, 1926.

List of Cotton Mills in China, 1925

(*Continued from last week*)

Yu Wah 裕華紡織公司

Mill Address, Shang Sin Ho, Outside Wu Shen Men, Wuchang, Hupeh; Wholesale Depart. Address, 13, Ting An Li, Hankow Work started. 1922; Capitel, Tls. 1.560,000; Managing Director, Hsu Yun-ting; General Manager, Chang Sung-chio; Mill Manager, Hsu Pei-hsiang; Spindles Operating, 41,000; Looms Operating, 500; Generating Power, Steam 1,740 H. P.; Number of Laborers, 3,770; Amount of Cotton consumed, 146,500 piculs; Amount of Yarn produced, 10,820,000 pounds; Length of Cloth produced, 12,560,000 yards; Trade Marks, Yarn, The Temple of Heaven, Double Hens, Race Horse, and Wen Yen Tsing. Cloth, The Temple of Heaven, Double Hens, Race Horse and Wan Yen Tsing.

Cheng Huan 震寰紗廠

Mill Address, Outside Wu Shen Men, Wuchang, Hupeh; Wholesale Depart. Address, Fu Teh Li, Hao Hwa Lou, Hankow; Work started. 1921; Capital, Tls. 1,200,000; Managing Director, Liu Tze-chin; General Manager, Liu Li-wu; Spindles Operating, 20,736, 4,000 (Not yet operating); Looms Operating,—250 (Not yet operating); Generating Power, Steam 750 H. P.; Number of Laborers, 1,500; Amount of Cotton consumed, 5,600 piculs; Amount of Yarn produced, 7,560,000; pounds Trade Marks, Yarn, Fu Lu.

Shen Hsin No. 4 申新第四紗廠

Mill Address, Tsung Kwan, Hankow; Wholesale Depart. Address, 6, Sin Teh Li, Yangtze Street, Hankow; Work started, 1921; Capital, Tls. 5,000,000; General Manager, Yung Chung-chin; Spindles Operating, 15,000; Generating Power, Steam; Number of Laborers, 1,200; Amount of Cotton consumed, 31,000 piculs; Amount of Yarn produced, 3.780,000 pounds; Trade Marks, Yarn, Man & Bell and Sze Ping Lien.

(*Continued on page 16*)

The 1926 National Foreign Trade Convention

"This is the period which bids fair to see the restoration of international trade to the volume it held before the outbreak of the World War," declares James A. Farreld Chairman of the National Foreign Trade. Council, in his call to the 1926 National Foreign Trade Convention to be held at Charleston, S. C., U. S, A., April 28, 29, 30.

"The world did more work last year than it did the year before," Mr. Farrell says, "and its trade grew correspondingly. Expanded production and importation of raw materials by the great industrial nations of both hemispheres indicate further expansion of production and consumption for this year. Every step of this recovery and advance carries with it its own problems, demanding continued study and thoughtful examination."

According to the estimates of the Council, the World's export trade for the current year will exceed $28,000,000,000, thus equalling in volume, accounting for the decreased real value of money, the export trade of $19,322,000,000, done in 1913, the last year before the Great War.

Mr. Farrell also announces the preliminary program of the 1926 National Foreign Trade Convention, which is to be held on the South Atlantic Coast for the first time since these conventions were inaugurated in 1914. The Council has held its annual gatherings twice previously on the North Atlantic, twice on the Pacific, twice on the Gulf and at six cities in the interior.

The program of the Charleston convention lays special emphasis on accelerating American exports. The general and group sessions are planned to promote intensive attention to foreign trade in southern products, and especially to exports originating in the southeast where foreign trade in recent years has been increasing more rapidly than in any other part of the country. An outstanding example is the foreign trade of Charleston, which has increased from $20,500,000 to $43,500,000 between 1922 and 1925, a growth of 110 per cent in three years. Charleston and Savannah are also today the two largest shipping points of the world in the key industry of fertilizer products. From Norfolk to Miami, the South Atlantic ports are increasing their business in foreign trade tonnage by more than twenty per cent per year.

Behind these strides in foreign commerce is the industrialialization of the New South, represented in the comparison which showed the surprising total of last year of roughly 17,000,000 active spindles in southern cotton miles besides 16,000,000 in the North, where in 1900 there were only 4,000,000 spindles in the South beside 14,480,000 in the North. Cotton consumption in southern manufacturing has correspondingly increased twenty-fold since the Civil War, from 200,000 bales in 1860 to 4,000,000 bales in 1925, so that today one-quarter of the cotton grown in the South is manufactured virtually in sight of the cotton fields.

The American Manufacturers Export Association, the National Association of Credit Men, the Export Managers Club of New York, and national banking, advertising and importing organizations will cooperate with the National Foreign Trade Council in the convention, and group sessions will cover all these phases of foreign trade, as well as export problems of the Southeast, education for foreign trade and modern policies in export salesmanship.

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(Continued from page 14)

TOTALS:
Capital: Tls. 7,760,000 / $ 4,200,000
Reserve: $ 260,000
Spindles Operating: 257,136 / 4,000 (Not yet operating)
Looms Operating: 2,000 / 650 (Not yet operating)
Generating Power: Electrity 2,500 K. W. and Steam 2,490 H.P.
Number of Laborers: 19,570
Amount of Cotton consumed: 421,583 piculs
Amount of Yarn produced: 58,643,000 pounds
Length of Cloth produced: 22,238,000 yards.

4 Mills in Honan

Kwang Yi 廣益紗廠

Mill Address, Anyanghsien Station, Anyanghsien Honan; Wholesale Depart. Address, Same as the above; Work started. 1909; Capital, $1,500,000; Reserve, $120,000; Managing Director, Ku Kwei-sun; General Manager, Yuan Yu-ying; Spindles Operating, 28,000, 10,000 (Not yet operating); Generating Power, Steam 800 H.P.; Number of Laborers, 1,800; Amount of Cotton consumed, 50,000 piculs, Amount of Yarn produced, 18,300,000 prounds; Trade Marks, Yarn, Mill Premises and Dragon & Horse.

Yu Foong 豫豐紗廠

Mill Address, T'ou Fu Chai, Chengchow, Honan; Wholesale Depart. Address, Feng Li, Ningpo Road, Shanghai; Work started, 1920; Capital, Tls. 2,000,000; Managing Director, Hsueh Pao-jun; General Manager, Moh Ou-tsu; Mill Manager, Pu Lu-lan; Spindles Operating, 34,560, 17,280 (Not yet operating); Looms Operating, 200, 1,000 (Under contemplation); Generating Power, Electricity 3,000; k. w.; Number of Laborers, 4,200; Amount of Cotton consumed, 109,344 piculs; Amount of Yarn produced; 12,767,000 pounds; Length of Cloth produced, 2,388,000 yards; Trade Marks, Yarn, Flying Dragon-fly. Cloth, Five Elders and Lin Shu.

Chen Shing 成興紗廠

Mill Address, Mu Lan Tien, Wutsehhsien, Honan; Wholesale Depart. Address, Same as the above; Work started, 1919; Capital, $200,000; Managing Director, Lu Lien-chen; General Manager, Lu Lien-ching; Mill Manager, Lu Hsi-cho; Spindles Operating, 5,040 1,740 (Not yet operating); Generating Power Steam 300 H. P.; Number of Laborers, 470; Amount of Cotton consumed, 7,100 piculs; Amount of Yarn produced, 805,000 pounds; Trade Marks, Yarn, Chien Fu Kou, Shepherd and Man & Elephant.

Wah Sing (Weihwei) 華新紡織公司衛廠

Mill Address, Weihwei, Honan; Wholesale Depart. Address, 19, Ta Ma Lu, Italian Concession, Tientsin; Work started, 1922; Capital, $2,800,000; Managing Director, Chow Chi-chih; General Manager, Wu Pei-sun; Mill Manager, Liao Pei-ying; Spindles Operating, 22,400; Generating Power, Steam 800 H. P.; Number of Laborers, 2,000; Amount of Cotton consumed, 75,600 piculs; Amount of Yarn produced, 9,072,000 pounds.

TOTALS:
Capital: Tls. 2,000,000 / $ 4,500,000
Reserve: $ 120,000
Spindles Operating: 90,000 / 29,020 (Not yet operating)
Looms Operating: 200 / 1,000 (Not yet operating)
Generating Power: Electricity 3,000 K. W. and Steam 1,900 H.P.
Number of Laborers: 8,470
Amount of Cotton consumed: 242,044 piculs
Amount of Yarn produced: 40,944,000 pounds
Length of Cloth produced: 2,388,000 yards.

3 Mills in Chekiang

Ting Sing 鼎新公司紡織廠

Mill Address, Kung Chen Kiao, Haugchow, Chekiang; Wholesale Depart. Address, Yung Chen Fang, Fukien Road, Shanghai; Work started, 1897; Capital, $400,000; Reserve. $20,000; General Manager, Kao Yi-chen; Spindles Operating. 12,000; Looms Operating, 125,250 (Not yet operating); Generating Power: Electricity 100 k. w. and Steam 500 H.P.; Number of Laborers, 1,2000; Amount of Cotton consumed, 23,400 piculs; Amount of Yarn produced, 2,730,000 pounds; Trade Marks, Yarn, Unicorn, Lea Wave and Sea & Moon. Cloth, Deer, Elephant, Lion and Unicorn.

Ho Foong Nos. 1 and 2 和豐紡織公司第一第二廠

Mill Address, Kiang Tung, Chinghsien, Chekiang; Wholesale Depart. Address, Yung An Li, Tientsin Road, Shanghai; Work started, 1907; Capital, No. 1 $900,000, No. 2 $600,000; Reserve, $150,000; Managing Director, Tai Sui-ching; General Manager, Chien Chung-chin; Spindles Operating, 23,200; Generating Power, Steam 800 H. P.; Number of Laborers, 2,500; Amount of Cotton consumed, 86,400 piculs; Amount of Yarn produced, 9,500,000 pounds; Trade Marks, Yarn, Lily Flower and Bees.

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Tung Hui 通惠公司紡織局

Mill Address, Outside East Gate, Shaoshanhsien, Chekiang; Wholesale Depart. Address, Ju Yi Li, Honan Road, Shanghai; Work started, 1899; Capital, $450,000; Reserve, $24,000; Managing Director, Yu Tan-ping; General Manager, Yu Tan-ping; Mill Manager, Lu-chow; Spindles Operating, 10,920, 3,640 (Not yet operating); Generating Power, Steam 320 H. P; Number of Laborers, 738; Amount of Cotton consumed, 24,000 piculs; Amount of Yarn produced, 2,520,000 pounds; Trade Marks, Yarn, Boy, Fish, Ai Kou, Kiu Tai and Yun Kwei.

TOTALS
Capital: $2,350,000
Reserve: $ 194,000
Spindles Operating: 46,120
3,640 (Not yet operating)
Looms Operating: 125
250 (Not yet operating)
100 K. W. and Steam 1,620 H. P.
Number of Laborers: 4,438
Amount of Cotton consumed: 133,800 piculs
Amount of Yarn produced: 14,750,000 pounds

Mills in Shantung

Loo Feng 魯豐紡織公司

Mill Address, Lin Kia Chiao, Tsinan, Shantung; Wholesale Depart. Address, Tsinan, Shantung; Work started, 1916; Capital, $2,200,000; Reserve, $15,000; General Manager, Pan Fu; Mill Manager, Li Fu-shuan; Spindles Operating, 26,000; Generating Power, Steam 900 H. P.; Number of Laborers, 2,400; Amount of Cotton consumed, 71,000 piculs; Amount produced, 20,000,000 pounds; Trade Marks, Yarn, Nan Chi of Yarn Yang and Hung Chi Yang.

Wah Sing (Tsingtao) 華新紡織公司青廠

Mill Address, Tsangkow, Chihmuhsien, Shantung; Wholesale Depart. Wu Fu Li, Meng Chwang, British Concession, Tientsin; Work started 1920; Capital, $2,700,000; Reserve, $500,000; Managing Director, Chow Chi-chih; General Manager, Chow Tse-chun; Mill Manager, Shih Chin-tsing; Spindles Operating, 32,800; Generating Power, Steam 1,400 H. P.; Number of Laborers, 3,000; Amount of Cotton consumed, 90,000 piculs; Amount of Yarn produced, 1,128,000 pounds: Trade Marks, Yarn, Wu Tze Tang Ko, Sung Lu and Shwang Yuan.

TOTALS
Capital: $4,900,000
Reserve: $ 515 000
Spindles Operating: 58,800
Looms Operating: —
Generating Power: Steam 2,300 H. P.
Number of Laborers: 5,400
Amount of Cotton consumed: 161,000 piculs
Amount of Yarn produced: 21,128,000 yards

Mills in Shansi

Chin Wah 晉華紡織公司

Mill Address, Pei Kwan, Yutzehsien, Shansi; Work started, 1924; Capital, $1,500,000; Managing Director, Hsu Yih-tsing; General Manager, Chu Pei-hwan (Acting); Mill Manager, Wang Shih-yi; Spindles Operating, 9,000, 3,200 (Not yet operating); Looms Operating—200 (In course of installation); Generating Power, Steam 500 H. P.; Number of Laborers, 912; Amount of Cotton consumed, 9,636 piculs; Amount of Yarn produced, 1,120,000 pounds; Trade Marks, Yarn, Three Circles and Wood-oil Tree Leaf.

Ta Yih Chen 大益成紗廠

Mill Address, Sinkianghsien, Shansi; Work started, Not yet; Capital, $500,000; Managing Director, Hsueh Yu-tsing; Spindles Operating,—6,040 (In course of preparation).

TOTALS
Capital: $2,000,000
Reserve: —
Spindles Operating: 9,600
9,240 (Not yet operating)
Looms Operating: —
Generating Power: Steam 500; H. P.
Number of Laborers: 912
Amount of Cotton consumed: 9,636 piculs
Amount of Yarn produced: 1,120,000 pounds
Length of Cloth produced; --

(To be continued next week)

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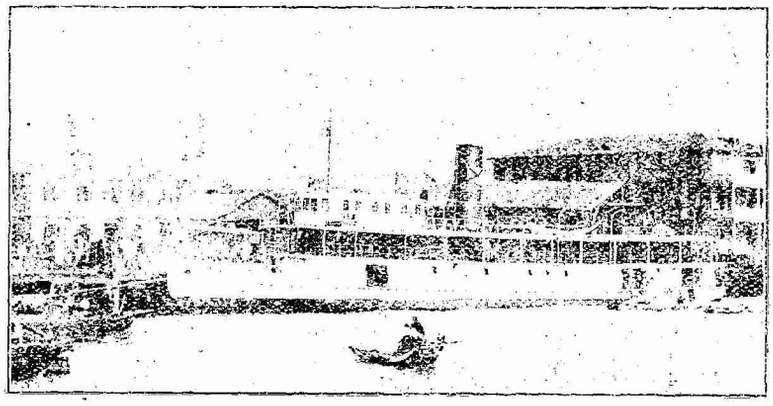

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Men and Events

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Mathews of Los Angeles, Cal., who have been in Shanghai for several days departed this week for Hongkong and Manila. Mr. Mathews is president of the Mathews Petroleum Corporation, 532 Citizens National Bank Building, Los Angeles.

Bright colored gowns and Chinese tea are the mode over the Parisian tea table this year, according to an item appearing in *The Tea & Coffee Journal* (New York), which states that Chinese tea seems absolutely necessary to the Parisienne who wants to be up with the latest fashion, and has wholly displaced the India or Ceylon variety.

The American Consulate-General Shanghai, is interested insecuring information as to the whereabouts of Fred C. Husman who for many years held the rank of Major in the 138th infantry, United States Army and during the recent war was stationed at Camp Mills, N. Y. He was last heard from on May 6, 1617, and it is believed that he is somewhere in China.

That Russia has been able to hear American "Jazz" was announced during January by one of the big wireless stations maintained by the government in Moscow, Leningrad and other centers. The announcement says that owing to static interference it was impossible to determine the call letters of the American station broadcasting but it appeared to be on a wave length of 500 meters. It is said that the lively swing of the music struck the buoyant Slav fancy and the Russians were soon swaying to it.

A new publication, printed under the auspices of the Anti-Bolshevik Association of China, made its imitial bow before the Chinese reading public on Sunday. It has its offices at 43 Nanking Road. The front page cartoon ridicules the militarists of China as well as students humbling themselves before the Bolshevik God of Wealth. The publication is divided into several sections, including domestic news, international news, editorials, Chinese correspondence, local intelligence and special contributions on the bolshevik menace.

George G. Stroebe, Chief Survey Engineer of the Yangtse River Commission, has returned to Shanghai, after an absence of 3 weeks, from an inspection trip of the work of the Commission upriver, and a conference at Changsha with Governor Chao of Hunan on improving navigation on the Siang river during low water. At present there is a navigation depth of only 3 feet in this river and as a result cargo has now to be lightered into specially constructed lighters at a consequent greatly increased cost to the shipper. The Governor has asked for a survey of the river by the Technical Committee of the Yangtse River Commission in order to determine the best procedure for the needed improvements and their estimated cost.

General Electric Co. in the 1925 calender and fiscal year booked orders totaling $302,513,380. Only two previous years have produced a larger volume of sales—1923 with $304,199,746 and 1920 with $318,470,438. The 1925 figure compares with $283,107,697, an increase of 7 per cent, but the final quarter of the year was 2 percent under the same three months of 1924, the figures being $78,636,669 in 1925 against $80,009,978 in 1924. The sales actually billed out in 1925 are not yet available but they were probably in the vicinity of $300,000,000. The orders received last year compare with orders and billings for the previous half dozen years as follows:

	Sales billed	Orders received
1925		$302,511,380
1924	$299,251,869	283,107,697
1923	271,309,695	304,199,746
1922	200,194,294	242,739,527
1921	221,0 7,991	179,721,680
1920	275,758,488	318,470,438
1919	229,979,983	237,623,932

The fifth semi-annual report of the Joint Savings Society of the Yienyieh, Kinchen, Continental, and China & South Sea Banks for the period ended December 31, 1925 shows a net profit for the half year of $273,358.30 with a balance, after applying 10 per cent to the Reserve Fund, of $246,022.47. This amount is distributed as follows: To Depositors' Bonus Dividend being 60 per cent above balance, $147,613.48; To extra dividend to charter members (the four banks) being 30 per cent of the above balance, $73,806.74; To staff bonus being 10 per cent of the above balance, $24,602.25. The company declared a bonus dividend of 4 1/10 per cent p. a., which, in addition to the guaranteed interest of 7 per cent p. a., will make a total of 11 1/10 per cent p. a on all the savings deposits for this half year.

The Week in the Far East

Reports reaching Shanghai this week state that Marshal Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian warlord, started a powerful drive against the Kuominchun troops on March 1. Marshal Chang is alleged to have made a secret agreement with Marshal Wu Pei-fu at Hankow over the appointment of General Li Ching-lin as Tupan of Chihli as well as control of the Tientsin-Pokow railway line. Wu has been pressing the Kuominchun forces with increased vigor the last two weeks and apparently the activity of Marshal Chang verifies the reports of an alliance between the two. The city of Tientsin at the present moment seems to be the object of the combined attack of Wu and Chang. The Tupan of Shantung, General Chang Chung-chang, has issued instructions sending four warships and a transport to Taku. Additional troops are being entrained from Shantung which clearly points to a powerful Fengtien drive upon Tientsin. Up to this time Chang keep his policy of maintaining peace within his domains but the fact that the combined armies of Chihli and Shantung have pressed hard upon Tientsin after capturing Machang and Tankuantun and that he have been receivlng repeated appeals for help from his generals, Li Ching-lin and Chang Chung-chang, has somewhat changed his outlook and the concerted drive against Tientsin resulted. Reports from the various battle-fronts indicate that Marshal Wu and his forces are fighting hard and so far have the upper hand. A delegation of the Shensi troops have endeavored to arrange some compromise with Wu but the outcome is not known.

Peking Orders all Schools to Be Registered

Missionaries generally are concerned over reports emanating from Peking to the effect that the Ministry of Education has issued an order closing all unregistered schools, although no undue excitement is felt because of the inabitity of Peking government or of the Ministry of Education to enforce their orders. The ruling, in that it aims at the missionary schools and colleges supported entirely or largely by funds from the United States or Great Britain, is of importance, however, because it is an evidence of the pressure that has and is being brought to bear upon the Ministry of Education by the anti-Christians. Not only are missionaries concerned but the Chinese are also, because they see in the regulation an effort to force Christanity into politics. They both realize the danger to China of a handful of politicians in Peking who attack organizations which have borne the brunt of educational activity in China during the last decade. These institutions are not as yet ready to give up their control because of inadequate property protection and because they are not sure that the institutions will be managed for the purposed orginally intended. "The principal difficulty of the Ministry of Education", writes George Sokolsky in the *North China Daily News*, "is that it does not seem to understand the difference between a public school and a private school. The right of men under the constitution of the Republic of China to associate for educational purposes cannot be denied. There are certain schools, like the Government schools in Peking or the Southeastern University in Nanking, which are government schools, supported by public funds and controlled by public officials. For these schools the government surely can make whatever regulations it deems advisable."

This writer goes on to point out, however that the largest part of the higher educational activity in China is conducted by private institutions, controlled by trustees appointed by the donors of the funds or their agents and managed in accordance with their wishes. The funds were orginally contributed for the propagation of the Christian faith in China and, if they have been used for educational work, it was because those in control of the funds were favorably disposed toward the creation of a Chinese leadership in their churches or because they felt that in education lay Christianity's greatest service to China.

Christian Students Uneasy

Many students of missionary schools feel that their careers are being endangered because the schools refuse the register with the Ministry of Education. Although these students may be opposed to the Peking government; they may be Communists or members of the Kuomintang yet they see no inconsistency in their refusal the recognize the Peking government and at the same time their insistance that the missionaries should register, because, without registration, they believe that their ability to fight the government and to oppose its evils are being lessened. The situation is better understood when it is remembered that diplomas, to be official, must be issued by the schools that are registered with the Ministry of Education and must bear the signature of that Ministry's Commissioners scattered all over the country. All other diplomas are "unofficial" and are so regarded by the government officials when they so desire it. The effect, obviously, of such a course would be the disenfranchisement of the student if his only claim to enfranchisement were his educational qualification. Opponents to registration point to the hundreds of Chinese who have risen in public life without the advantage of a diploma from a registered school—as for example, the St. John's group in the Peking government. It must be said, however, that these men had other qualifications such as property, education abroad, or exceptional opportunities because of the political situation.

The Danger of Peking's Ruling

As to the possible results of an enforcement of the Ministry of Education's ruling of registration of schools, the danger of the government using it as a weapon of de-Christianizing of the schools stands out as most important. The Ministry of Education is a political body and besides plays politics in the educational world and among the politicians in the capital. It is apparent that the order is nothing more than Peking politics and has not the sanction of enlightened non-Christian Chinese who fully appreciate the value of missionary educational activity in China.

Tariff Delegates Discuss Interim Measures

After a rest of nearly two full months, the Special Tariff Conference resumed its sessions February 18, when the Committee II, charged with the duty of finding satisfactory solutions in regard to the Interim Measures held the first formal meeting after the Christmas of last year. The question of raising the necessary sum of money annually for the purpose of carrying out the schemes for the abolition of the likin tax and for the consolidation of the inadequately secured debts of the Chinese government formed the principal subject of discussion. Although most of the representatives appear to be extremely reticent upon this question, it is learned from a usually reliable source that some sort of resolutions were submitted by the Chinese delegation, which embodied practically the fruits of informal exchangess of views which took place among the delegates and experts before. It is also learned that instead of adopting the resolutions thus presented by the Chinese delegation, the Committee II suggested that they should be referred to a smaller Committee to be appointed by the Chairman to study them carefully and to make new drafts of them if necessary.

Japanese Delegate Silent

Contrary to expectations and to numerous reports before nothing was heard from the Japanese delegation, in spite of the fact that Mr. Saburi's return from Tokyo has been generally looked upon to bring about some new development of the Special Tariff Conference. As far as can be learned from authoritative sources Mr. Saburi was not heard from as to the attitude of the Japanese Government. It is intimated, however, that the Japanese delegation, apparently with due instructions from Tokyo, has signified its tentative agreement to the Chinese proposal that a sum of $90,000 to $100,000,000 would be necessary to carry out the schemes which the Chinese delegates have proposed with reference to the likin abolition and to the consolidation of the Chinese government's inadequately secured debts.

According to an *Eastern News Agency* report appearing in *The China Press* (Shanghai), Chinese circles in Peking are of the opinion that an unimous agreement will shortly be reached among the Powers concerned towards China's proposal as to the total of estimated increased revenue amounting to $96,000,000, provided the proposition is slightly modified, because of the fact that both the United States and Great Britain appear to have already unofficially approved of the proposition while Japan has made a concession in agreeing to the increase up to $90,000,000. This news agency gives the following proposals regarding the decrease in the tariff to be levied at the frontier as submitted to the Tariff Conference by the Chinese Delegation:

(1) Surtaxes to be imposed on imported-goods at the frontier shall be fixed on the basis to be decided upon in future.

(2) The agreement reached on the decrease in the the tariff on exports passing through the frontier shall be cancelled and the matter of either increase in the tariff in this connection shall be decided by the Chinese government itself.

(3) The method of decreasing duties on imported goods at the frontier shall be carried out as follows:

(A) Taxes on goods to be imported by either rail or river shall not be decreased, but decrease will be made in the tariff on goods to be imported by land by means different from those above mentioned, by taking into consideration the method of importation.

(B) One-third of the tariff to be decided upon shall be decreased subject to investigation in accordance with the import-tariff fixed in the 8th Year of the Chinese Republic, but such taxes, either in force at present or to be revised in future, as may not be decreased as compared with the tariff fixed in the 8th Year of the Chinese Republic shall be enforced on the basis of the last mentioned traiff.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

February 27—The conference for the discussion of Franco-Russian debts has been opened in Paris——As a result of the anthracite coal strike settlement in America dealers who invested in hard coal substitutes are faced with failure ——In the debate on the ratification of the Locarno Pact in the French Chamber of Deputies speeches were markkedly friendly to Great Britain——According to a Swedish newspaper there is a possibility of China claiming a permanent seat on the council of the League of Nations ——An Association of Chinese has been formed in Peking to make representations to the British Boxer Indemnity Commission with regard to the allocation of the funds ——Martial law has been declared in Tientsin.

February 28—At Warsaw, Court Skrzynski delared that a practical interpretation of the Locarno Pact would mean the granting to Poland of a seat on the Council of the League, simultaneously with Germany——Lithuania alleges violation of her frontier by Poland and has requested intervention by the League of Nations——Bolshevik failure to provoke revolutions in Germany, Bulgaria and Esthonia is not discouraging them——A British aviator has been entrusted with the task of reorganizing the Greek air service——Spain is determined to persist in her efforts to obtain a permanent seat on the Council of the League——Major Franco, the Spanish airman who has made the trans-Atlantic flight has presented his machine to Argentine——The entire Finance Bill has now been accepted by the French Senate——Today was kept as a day of mourning by the German nation for those killed in the War.

March 1—The formation of a trust in America to provide credits for municipalities on favorable terms is announced ——Changes are being made in the Japanese Army to afford opportunity for promotion for younger officers ——Chicago citizens have petitioned Congress alleging that the city officials are in league with gunmen and bootleggers and asking for an investigation——The fall of Kaifeng is reported, and also that the commander of the Kuominchun forces at that city has revolted——Gen. Chang Chung-chang has dispatched four men-o-war and a transport to assist in the attack on Tientsin——Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the foremost warlord in South China, has taken over the Bocca Tigris forts.

March 2—Three important British flights are being undertaken at the present time, the latest being an attempt to reach London from Karachi in five days——The French Finance Bill as it passed the Senate has already been amended by the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies——The rebellion in Syria has not yet been quelled and Damascus is surrounded entiraly with barbed wire——The Indian Budget has been presented showing an excess of income over expenditure——The proposed engineering lock-out in Britain has been brought nearer by the refusal of the workers at present on strike to return to work——Mr. Strawn, the American Delegate to the Extrality Commission, is causing a flurry by investigating the imprisonment of ex-Pesident Tsao Kun.

The Secretary of Agriculture has appointed the following tea experts on the United States Board of Tea Experts for the coming season: J. J. McNamara, New York, N.; H. G. Woodworth, Boston, Mass.; Arthur T. Hellyer, Chicago, Ill.; A. P. Irwin, Philadelphia, Pa; Edward Bransten, San Francisco, Calif.; E. R. Rogers, Seattle, Wash.; George F. Mitchell, Charleston, S. C. (Supervising Tea Examiner, Bureau of Chemistry). The duty of this board is to prepare and submit to the Secretary of Agriculture standard samples of tea by which all teas entering the United States under the Tea Inspection Act of March 2, 1897, are compared as to their purity, quality and fitness for consumption. It will be noticed from the location of the different members of the board that there are two representatives from the Western part of the United States, three from the Eastern seaboard, one from the interior, and one direct representative from the Government.

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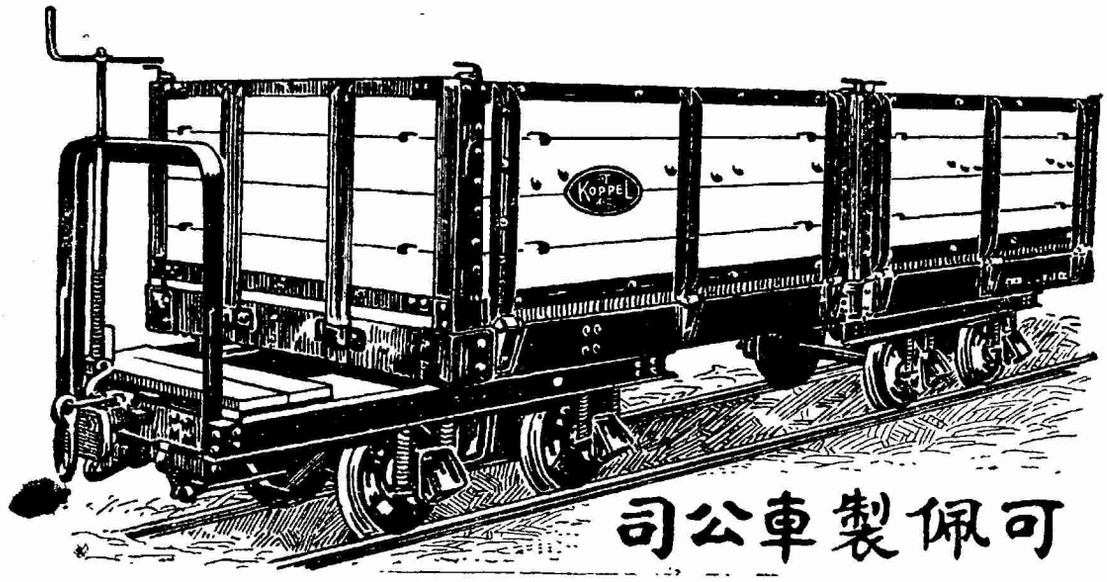

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China's Currency Problem Discussed

Mr. Kann's New Book* Fills Long-felt Need

By Holdo Stromwall

During times, as the ones we are now passing through in China when everything seems to be in the melting pot, it is indeed refreshing to note every effort which is made towards a better order of things. China's unending currency difficulties are growing from bad to worse in spite of the fact the government has from time to time made the most earnest efforts to correct this state of affairs. Ineptitude and complete lack of understanding of the elementary side of the subject on the part of those in power is mainly responsible for this. Somehow, western ideas and oriental psychology have the greatest difficulties in finding a common ground for constructive adjustments. All this is well known to students of eastern economics. When glancing through the recently published book on the *Currencies of China* by Mr. E. Kann, the reader gets the immediate satisfaction of feeling that he is here confronted with a standard work, which fills a long-felt want for the understanding of the many difficulties in connection with China's attempts of creating a uniform currency system.

The book, is divided into three distinct sections: Gold and Gold Transactions, Silver and Silver Transactions, and Copper, each division forming an accomplished whole and the three sections making up together practically all that is worth knowing for the student of China's intricate money-matters. The space alloted to each section is in a happy proportion to the importance of the subjects treated, half of the actual text being devoted to silver transactions.

An outstanding feature of the book is chapter III on Gold Bars initiating us in the mysteries of this commodity, an attempt which has never been made before. The very clear and simple way of presenting the subject is particularly noticeable. This is characteristic for the whole work, proving the author's thorough grip of the subjects he is handling. Apart from giving us all possible figures and data and a discription of the working of the gold exchanges he gives us in his thorough manner an example of a complete transaction on the Gold Stock Exchange, leaving no stone unturned to reduce the student's mental work to a minimum. The same thoroughness characterizes all the formulae and the constants worked out allowing us to cover almost any field of calculations that there might be question of. We read with interest about the many grotesque attempts to introduce a Gold Standard into China. Mr. Kann is analyzing the various attempts made in such an unprejudiced and a matter-of-fact way and is bringing forward the extenuating circumstances for their failure in such a lucid manner, that anybody feeling qualified and inspired to do his share towards the attainment of a sound monetary system in China, which is, beyond doubt, the earnest desire of all sound thinking Chinese statesmen, is here led on the right track by Mr. Kann, who has devoted the best part of 25 years in China to financial problems of the country of his adoption.

Silver is, as everybody knows, the most important of the precious metals in the Financing of China's foreign trade and economic life in general. We learn through Mr. Kann that, though Gold is by no means deprecated, silver is to the Chinese mind what gold is to us westerners. However, whatever position silver is occupying in China, we need not peruse many pages before being fully aware of the fact that China has not a silver-currency standard. As a matter of fact she has no monetary standard at all, (not because the Chinese coins are circulating at their intrinsic value or at their exchange value, which in earlier years was higher than the intrinsic value, and now-a-days coincide) because the intrinsic value is in practice not a fixed quantity. In other works, the face value is totally ignored. As a consequence silver in other shapes than coins is playing by far the most important part in China's economic life viewed from the international stand-point. The premier rank is held by the Tael, which strictly speaking almost

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**The Currencies of China, by Eduard Kann; published by Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., Shanghai, 1926. Price Mex. $12,50.*

China—A Country Without A Currency

By Tom Doyle

Eduard Kann's recent work, *The Currencies of China*, bears a title which, after carefully reading the book, would seem a misnomer, for rather than gaining the imression that China has several currencies, one commences to believe that the country is without a currency at all, which as a matter of fact is the case, if by currency one is willing to accept the definition given the word by Webster, that is, "the accepted and current medium of exchange of values," for Kann has brought out in the most forcible manner the point that China's currency is not currency at all. It is merchandise, subject to the same market fluctuations that affect all staple commodities in universal demand, its functions as currency being secondary and as legal tender non-existent. The value of the work in question is not so much in its originality as in the skillful manner in which the author has marshalled more or less well known facts into what comprises a readable and workable volume which drives home the fact that we are handling merchandise of a decidedly fluctuating value in this country rather than a currency made legal tender by governmental mandate and universal acceptance, gold, silver and copper all having certain essentials of currency but none of them having all.

We all handle in varying amounts, considerable quantities of China's so-called currency, ranging all the way from coppers and filthy copper notes, to hard dollars and the immaculate tael notes which are obtainable upon request, and some of us pride ourselves upon a fair knowledge of the mysteries of local exchange and a command of foreign exchange transactions sufficient to satisfy ordinary business requirements. But were we asked to scientifically identify the currency of this country the chances are in favor of most of us miserably failing. The usual tests applied to money and currency all fail at some point in this country. We may consider coppers to be the currency of the country in so far as the vast majority of the population is concerned with money, but coppers are most decidedly not a legal tender, and more than gold or silver can be considered legal tender in a country where no successful attempt has been made in about three thousand years to make one. Neither can coppers be considered a measure of value save in an approximate sense for they have, just as have the other two metals, too great a curve of fluctuation to measure value save temporarily, as any coolie can promptly inform you when you question his motives for demanding more of the round tokens in return for his services. The fact of the matter is that the Chinese have never regarded money in the light of a medium of exchange and a measure of value. Rather have they always regarded it as so much merchandise and conducted their transactions accordingly. A copper coin in the west is a token nothing more nor less. It is a convenient method of fractioning currency for change purposes. In China it is a token, but its intrinsic value factor outweighs all considerations of token convenience with the result which is all too well known to residents of this country, this despite the fact of its having a metallic content worth less than its supposed token value, perhaps due to that fact, but let economists argue fine points as they will, the fact remains that the copper currency of China is really not a true currency but simply an intermediary commodity with which the farmer speculates when he parts with his grain for coppers with which to buy blue cloth to clothe his family. He may make on the grain or he may lose, but always there enters the speculative element of the fluctuating value of the third commodity, his sole currency, a variable measure, sensitive and responsive to the slightest local change. Truly this cannot be a currency such as we westerners used to buy penny sticks of candy in our school days.

Then what is the currency of the country, we ask? If the coppers are merely merchandise, then the silver dollars with which we buy coppers by the hundred must be a currency. Here again we have an anomaly in a silver currency which in the first place is not a legal tender, in many instances is not nationally accepted, and which is based upon a coin minted in a foreign country, Mexico, a

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Mr. Kann's New Book Fills Long-Felt Need

(*Continued from page 22*)

exclusively exist as a book currency, if one overlooks the fact that among banks it circulates in the shape of shoes of sycee actually representing tael-values. Incidentally, it is on account of that fact that it occupies its exalted position, freed from the influence of manipulation dictated by private greed. This measure of value, occupying a unique position among the world's currencies, has therefore been the object of Mr. Kann's painstaking investigation, and the composition of same has been treated from all conceivable angles. His object has also been to remove some of the difficulties in connection with earlier attempts to explain what a Tael really is, and he has succeeded. When accounts cannot be settled by bills of exchange or by means of telegraphic transfers for interport and international trade, actual shipments of specie become necessary. It is here that the functions of the sycee and bar silver become operative. How silver in these shapes actually function in China's economic structure is cleary explained in the chapters devoted to these subjects. A close study of these chapters with their carefully worked out formulae will immediately disclose to the reader that he has the whole inner working of the world's movement of bullion at his command with particular reference to its bearing upon China trade. The economic life of Hongkong is closely connected with that of China. Therefore the Hongkong currency has received its due share of attention in the book with numerous formulae for calculating parities. We learn also here of Hongkong's experiences when introducing the British Dollar and her unsuccessful attempts of introducing and maintaining the subsidiary coins at face value. The precious metals in some recognized shape of a certain defined weight and fineness is practically the only working foundation for a sound monetary system. Owing to certain economic phenomena brought about by the Great War, Sweden was forced for some time to detach the Crown from its connection with gold, which precious metal was all the time depreciating in value, relatively, as well as absolutely. The result was that the Swedish Crown went up in value as compared with gold and became dependant principally on Sweden's credit and the ups and downs of the rate of exchange on the demand for Swedish currency. Although this was revolutionizing in its effect, it was in perfect accord with the economic laws, which is ably proved by the world-known economist, Professor Gustav Cassel. Be this as it may, for generations to come the metallic content of the unit will serve as a basis for a country's economic life, whether within or without. Mr. Kann is perfectly aware of this fact, which is clear from the manner in which he is treating the subject of silver dollars in Chapter XIII. Throughout his book Mr. Kann is refraining from giving any advice as to what is to be done in order to put China's chaotic currencies in shape. He is simply stating things as they are from the point of view of a scientist, with full cognizance of all the local conditions as they effect his subject. He is giving us a full historical record of all the silver-dollars which have played a part in the history of China's currencies. We follow their defeat and their success with a people of a pliable but a suspicious mind. He gives all the figures necessary for the intelligent student of China's needs for a monetary reform. This alone justifies the appearance of Mr. Kann's book at a time when currency matters in China seem to be in a hopeless muddle. The question of subsidiary coins is, in my opinion, not given the attention it deserves. However, Mr. Kann is excused for two reasons. He is an international arbitragist, for whom subsidiary coins are, and should be, of minor importance. Further, a sound subsidiary coinage should be the logical outcome of a sound monetary currency system. Hence, since his book obviously is written with a view to enlighten influential students of the subject to work for this much desired reform, out of which a sound subsidiary coinage will come as a logical sequence, there is no direct reason for critisism on this account. We know however, that in practice the present chaotic position of China's monetary system is more due to the subsidiary coins than to the dollar. Therefore the subsidiary coins are and should be one of the absorbing subjects of day. This subject might therefore have been treated a little more extensively than has been the case.

As regards copper, Mr. Kann has tackled this subject with his usual thoroughness, although copper does not offer the same field of action for the student of currencies as do the precious metals, gold and silver. The book is meant to meet principally the requirements of the practical banker and the merchant, and Mr. Kann has, beyond doubt, succeeded admirably well. His 25 years of successful

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China—A Country Without A Currency

(*Continued from page 22*)

coin which is slowly being driven out of circulation by the slightly cheaper but equally useful modern Chinese dollars coined at various provincial mints but still not a real legal tender, for in the last analysis, they will be accepted in payment of debt solely upon their value according to silver content, and this leads us to bar silver, the father and mother of the silver dollars where we may think we may discover an answer to the conundrum we are playing with. But bar silver betrays more of the merchandise qualities than do its children for it is sold to be melted into ornaments and utensils and it is gambled for in terms of gold. We pay no bills save balances between banks with the unwieldy bars of white metal and we are unable to carry it about. It is certainly not a currency in the accepted meaning of the word while as heavy cargo it is most apparent to us daily, hi-ho'ing coolies about the Shanghai banks and trotting down the Bund with bamboo loads of it bringing home that idea. No, bar silver is not a currency so we have to find some other means of explaining the silver dollar to ourselves. Delving back into history we find that the lack of a currency brought about an invasion of Spanish dollars about the year 1757, and that from that date on the Chinese have been and are still using foreign minted coins as a medium of exchange but the law of supply and demand for this particular type of merchandise has since the early part of the last century operated so as to make the silver tael a far more accurate currency of account in which to price commodities at Shanghai and in other places the Mexican dollar, having at least a fixed amount of metal content was decided upon as a standard measure of prices. So it is that for lack of something better we have silver dollars of various mintages in circulation but they lack many of the attributes associated with currency. A dollar is a dollar at Shanghai and only part of one at Tientsin while in Hankow in it may be more than a dollar. If the silver dollar is a currency, then it is a most unsatisfactory and incomplete one. It is not a standard measure of value, it is not an accepted and current medium of exchange save locally and over very short periods of time.

There is a big gold market in Shanghai which affects the currency of Japan at times and has weight in the leading money markets of the world but as a currency, gold is non-existant. It is not even given codsideration as a means of squaring accounts between banking institutions as is bar silver, so after talking about curreney and wondering if there is such a thing in China one comes at the conclusion to the point whence he started, that there is no curency in China in the true sense of the word, or else the currencies of China are many if one is willing to define as currency anything which is temporarily used as a medium of exchange, ranging all the way from the candles used on the Tibetan borders by traders to the gold bars in the vaults in Shanghai.

The question next arises as to why China has either no currency or a conglomeration of currencies according to the way one cares to look at the matter and the answer is not hard to find. China once had a currency of sorts, under the emperors. At least it was sufficient in the days of isolation from the rest of the world but after China's trade commenced to feel the impact of world commerce it disappeared into the welter of makeshifts and counterfeits which have had to serve the country ever since the first traders landed at Canton. Without a central government capable and able to enforce its decrees the length and breadth of the land there can be no stable currency. In China we have provincial mints in open competition one with the other and the profits going into military treasuries with the result that debased coins are the rule, the amount of adulteration being exactly that which can be foisted upon the long suffering public. It has been stated by a noted scholar and student of things Chinese that to enforce a national currency law would be to precipitate a real revolution due to the enormous number of people engaged in the parasitical business of money exchange, these men ranging all the way from small shopkeepers to wealthy bankers, all of whom would be deprived of incomes founded upon no legitimate, economic occupation, simply parasites. Nor is this the only obstacle in the way of a standard currency, for of obstacles there are legion. Consider the list of a few of them which come easily to mind; foreign banks, Chinese banks, native banks, provincial mints, silver dealers, gold dealers, the myriad firms which would have accounts to transfer into new terms, values to be reassessed, old coins to be withdrawn, notes to be reissued and values to be readjusted. For after all, and probably this is the real underlying reason for the continuance of China's anarchical currency system, it works after its own fashion.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Feb 18th.	Sale Price Feb. 25th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity Feb. 25th.
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan	8	Oct. 1, 1952	102⅛	102¼	7.80
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	98½	97½	7.75
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101⅛	101½	6.85
Argentine Government Ser. "A"	6	Sept. 1, 1957	99	99	6.05
German Government S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	102⅜	102⅜	6.75
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15. 1943	101⅞	102	5.80
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15. 1950	97	97	7.25
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	81⅞	82½	4.86
Belgian Government S. F. Loan	6	Jan. 1, 1955	87¾	87⅜	7.00
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures	7	Jan. 1, 1943	101⅞	101	6.90
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	98⅛	98¼	7.15
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan	7	Feb. 1, 1945	96	95½	7.45
Cuban Northern RR. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan	6	July 1, 1966	96	96⅜	6.25
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1. 1940	96½	96½	6.40
Republic of Haiti	6	Oct. 1, 1952	98¼	98	6.15
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan	7½	Nov. 1, 1945	99	99	7.60
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan	7	Dec. 1, 1951	94½	94½	7.50

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

Mr. Kann's New Book Fills Long-felt Need

(Continued from page 23)

devotion to the subject in executive positions in China has made him fully qualified for his task. Mr. Kann has, however, not omitted even in the case of discussing copper, to satisfy the historian and the statistician, and his pronounced sense for researchwork is here successfully displayed.

Summing up, all subjects that might possibly be embodied in a treatise on the currencies of China have consciously been considered and investigated by Mr. Kann. As a keen searcher of the truth about currency matters in China I do not hesitate to say that I have found Mr. Kann's book to be the first successful attempt to present the whole subject in a way that will offer a reliable foundation for a further fruitful investigation of the basic conditions for a sound monetary system in China. As already mentioned Mr. Kann has so far refrained from giving any advice in this respect. It is, however, to be hoped that Mr. Kann's services may be relied upon also for the realization of this constructive scheme. As he says in his preface, most of the writers on subjects concerning China are avoiding the discussion of the country's currencies. Anybody having ever taken any interest in this subject is fully aware of the fact that when attempting to do so they are up against, what I would call, an ocean of supposed contradictions. Few are, for various reasons, prepared to face this situation. When not conversant with conditions in China they invariably fail if they attempt to do so. There are some inaccuracies in the book under review, but they are of such a nature as to vanish in in the presence of all the merits of the book.

Finally, a word for the publishers, Kelly & Walsh Ltd., to whom praise is due for excellent way in which this publication, has been produced. The have lived up fully to their reputation, and, if possible, have excelled themselves, and they have no little part in the success the book is bound to have.

Holdo Stromwall

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, March 3, 1926.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Today's price for Bar Silver in London is 30 9/16d. both ready and forward, this quotation is 1/16d below that ruling this day last week, during which time only minor fluctuations have occurred. Our offical T/T rate on London after touching 3/0 1/4d., has declined to 3/0d. The exchange market in regatd to imports and exports remains quiet and inactive, but the tone of the market is weak on silver advices which appear to be heavy. The following rates for gold remittances for Maach delivery are available at the close of today's business. T/T on London 3/0., New York 73, Japaa 62¼. 4 m/s export paper is quoted:—Sterling 3/0 1/4., Gold Dollars 74⅜.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... .....Tls 60,073,000 an increase of Tls. 1,662,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 68,390,000 an increase of $ 650,000.
Estimated value Tls. 108.119.000 as against Tls. 104,086 000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Feb.	Thurs, Feb. 25	Fri. Feb. 26	Satur, Feb. 27	Monday Mar. 1	Thrs. March 2	Wednesday March 3
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/0 231	3/0 7/8	3/0 1/4 3/0 3/0 5/16	3/0	3/0	3/0 1/8 3/0	3/0
O/Dfits. ,,	—	3/0 13/16	3/0 1/8	3/0 1/16	3/0 1/16	3.0 15/16 3.0 17/32	3/0 1/16
4m/s ,,	—	3/0 3/8	3/0 1/2 3/0 1/4	3/0 1/4	3/0 1/4	3/0 3/8 3/0 1/2	3/0 1/4
T/T India	199 875	198 1/4	199 197 1/2	197 1/2	197 1/2	198 3/4 198	198
T/T France	1,996.50c	2015	2020 2010	1980	1985	1990 1985	1957
T/T N. Y.	73.42c	73 1/4	73 1/4 73	72 3/4	72 3/4	73 72 3/4	72 3/4
T/T Hong	78.90c	78 1/2	8 3/4 78 3/4	78 3/4	79	79 79	79
T/T Japan	62.275	63	62 1/2 63	63 1/2	63	62 5/8 62 3/4	62 5/8
T/T Batavia	181.575	181	182 180 1/2	180 3/4	180 3/4	181 1/4 180 3/4	181
T/T Straits	77-712	77 3/4	77 1/2 78	78	78	77 3/4 78	78
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L, Cred. D/A	3/1.325	3/1 1/4	3/1 1/4 3/1 1/8	3/0 7/8	3/1	3/1 1/8 3/1	3/0 7/8
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/1 3/8	3/1 3/8 3/1 1/4	3/1	3/1 1/8	3/1 1/4 3/1 1/8	3/1
4m/s ,, D A	3/1.700	3/1 5/8	3/1 5/8 3/1 1/2	3/1 1/4	3/1 3/8	3/1 1/2 3/1 3/8	3/1 1/4
4m/s B/F. C., D/A. D/P	2,084 50c	2100	2100 2100	2606	2070	2075 2070	2060
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	75.306	75 1/2	75 1/4 74 3/4	74 1/2	74 3/4	74 3/4 74 3/4	74 1/2
4m s ,, Does	—	75 1/2	75 1/2 75	74 3/4	75	75 75	74 3/4

Based on Daily Official quotation. higher rate taken on rising Market lower when falling. Bullion.	Feb. 25	Feb. 26	Feb. 27	March 1	March 2	arch 3
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	30 11/16	30 3/4	30 1/16	30 1/16	30 1/16	30 1/16
**N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.66½	G.$.66⅝	G.$.66¼	G.$.66¼	G.$.66¼	G.$.66¼
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	304.00	306.00	304.00	303.00	304.50	304.50
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	71 525	71.575	71.5875	71.70	71.80	71.775
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Closing Priece in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 131.66
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 4.85 15/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 ms/.	4 7/16 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6 5/8
,, 4 ,,	4 9/16 %	Horgkong on ,,	T/T 2/4 3/8
,, 6 ,,	4%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/10 3/8

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